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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS

THE AFGHAN SITUATION

BOLSHEVIK NOTES IN DISFAVOUR

Simla, June 3.
Reuters' special correspondent says the Afghan trading classes absolutely decline to accept Bolsheviki notes. Hundred-rouble notes have now fallen to eighteen rupees, whilst Indian notes are cashable at par.

Regarding the relief of Thal, the Afghans retreated before the relief column appeared. The retirement of all Afghans in Kurram is expected. Aeroplanes played a prominent part in the relief of Thal.

Wazir Lashkars in Tochi have been attacked from Miranshah and have suffered heavily.

HEIGHTS CLEARED

Simla, June 3.
The heights to the south of Thal, on the left bank of the Kurram, have been cleared. The enemy is reported to have retired to Biland Khel on the right bank of the river, to a hill called Kharajanga, opposite Thal. The other side of the river is still held by a force of Afghan irregulars with guns. We destroyed one by a direct hit.

A body of tribesmen is reported to have collected on the hills north-west of Thal.

The situation at Miranshah is much improved. The enemy had been killed on Sunday, about thirty being killed.

There is no change on the Deccan border, where Wazir Mahsud Lashkars are still reported.

A Quetta report states that our aeroplanes effectively bombed the enemy camp at Babrai, fifteen miles from Chaman.

THE PEACE OVERTURNS

Simla, June 4.
Amanullah's letter to the Viceroy explains that the outbreak of war was due to certain misunderstandings. He explains that the disorders and disturbances in India, especially the unruly demonstrations at Peshawar, reached a pitch obliging him to despatch troops to protect his frontiers. The Commandant of the Eastern Army, considering that certain points were included in his own territory, according to maps and plans in his possession, proceeded to carry on some digging as a precautionary measure, whereupon British troops violated Afghan territory, obliging the Amir to declare war. Meanwhile, the Afghan Envoy, Abdurrahman, reached Kabul and explained that the Foreign Secretary impressed upon him the necessity of desisting from war. It became apparent that the events and movements which had taken place were accidental and undesirable. The Amir put off publication of the Proclamation of a Holy War and referred the matter to the National Council, who decided to send an Envoy to India to offer an explanation and stop the fighting. After taking exception to the aeroplane attacks on Kabul and Jallalabad, the Amir emphasises that he does not desire the old friendship to be broken or bloodshed to lead to perpetual enmity. He affirms that his Government desires an honourable and dignified peace and suggests that delegates be appointed to conclude peace at the earliest date.

In reply, the Viceroy expresses pleasure at learning that the Amir is sincerely anxious for a cessation of fighting, but gives an explicit recital of the acts of Afghan hostility and violation of British territory. He reminds Amanullah of the chance he gave him at the eleventh hour. However, actuated by a knowledge of the Amir's inexperienced youth and mindful of our obligations to his late father, Lord Chelmsford agrees to an Armistice, provided (1) all Afghan troops withdraw from the frontier 20 miles from the nearest British forces; (2) the British to remain where they are, continuing all military precautions, but to take no offensive; (3) aircraft not to bomb Afghan forces, but to have freedom of the air for vision purposes, the Afghans to return unhurt any aircraft or airmen forced to land in the Afghan limits; the Amir to inform all tribes that he has asked for a cessation of fighting and forbids their aggressive action against the British. The Viceroy emphasises the leniency of the terms and invites the Amir to accept them. If he does so, General Barrett will arrange for a meeting of the Afghan Generals to sign the Armistice; then selected officers will discuss the final terms of peace. If the Amir refuses, the consequences will rest on him, and the unlimited resources of the British can only mean one thing.

AFGHAN RETREAT

Simla, June 5.
The Dakka area is normal, except for slight sniping and cutting of the telegraph wires. Fifty Afghans were taken prisoner at Kharachi, where we demolished two forts. Parachinawad is clear save for a few snipers. Nadir Khan has hurriedly retired to Khost, abandoning tents, documents, hospital stores, two gun carriages and a thousand live shells at Yusuf Khel Camp. During the retreat, much baggage and ammunition were dropped, which the villagers looted. A portion of the Kandahar force had assembled at Dabrai under Abdul Qudas but is now withdrawing westwards.

RESULT OF THE DERBY

WIN FOR "GRAND PARADE"

London, June 4.
The Derby resulted as follows—
Grand Parade (Templeman) 1
Buchan (Brennan) 2
Paper Money (Dodgehue) 3
Thirteen ran on by half a length, two lengths between second and third.
The betting was—33 to 1 Grand Parade, 2 to 1 Buchan, 7 to 1 Paper Money. The place betting was proportionate—odds Grand Parade, 10 to 1; Buchan, 2 to 1; Paper Money, 5 to 1.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

MALAYAN FOREIGN TRADE RETURNS

Singapore, June 6.
The Malaya foreign trade statistics for 1918 show total imports amounting to \$506,000,000, against \$467,000,000 for 1917. Exports total \$578,000,000, against \$603,000,000 odd. There were heavy falls in tin and copra exports and a rise in rubbers.

PENANG'S UNOFFICIAL NOMINEE

Singapore, June 6.
The Penang Chamber of Commerce has nominated Mr. Goodrich, of Messrs. Adamson, Gillfillan and Co., Ltd., as a Legislative Council Member.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai, June 6.
There were several clashes last night between the Police and Chinese crowds. Five Chinese are in hospital and a few foreign constables were slightly injured after the Police charged the Maloo clear of crowds.

To-day business is still suspended. Volunteers are patrolling the streets, which are packed with dense crowds. Tension is high and trouble is feared to-night. The movement is spreading to nearby cities, but may end as Peking wires that the Government, frightened at the Shanghai action, releases all students.

The markets are all closed and shortage of provisions will result unless they re-open soon. Foreigners especially are affected.

Shanghai, June 7.
The feeling here is easier. Last night passed quietly, with smaller crowds, and only minor brushes occurred.

Chinese merchants have sent an ultimatum to Peking refusing to pay taxes unless the Peking traitors are expelled from the Government.

There is no sign of the reopening of Chinese business. A general tie-up affecting foreign honours is possible. The Police have made futile efforts to pull down flags and other signs urging the Chinese to continue the strike, these resulting in minor fights.

The Volunteers and Special Police were on duty till midnight. All is quiet in the Japanese district at Hongkew, the Japanese keeping indoors.

SHANGHAI SHOOTING AFFRAY

Shanghai, June 6.
As the result of the sensational shooting affair, Golding is held for trial by the British Supreme Court on a charge of attempted murder as the result of firing a shot at the manager of the Astor Grill.

STRAITS PROFITEERS FINED

Singapore, June 5.
Another rise in the price of Siam rice is recorded. First quality is now \$10.20 and second quality \$9.50.
Three rice profiteers have been fined \$175, \$250 and \$750 respectively.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS

THE SHANGHAI TROUBLE

Shanghai, June 6.
All the shops in Shanghai city and the Settlement are still closed. All guilds, societies and the Chamber of Commerce have sent separate telegrams to Peking demanding the release of students and the punishment of traitors.
Over 300 delegates, representing various commercial, educational, and industrial bodies and the Press Association had a tea party at the Carlton Cafe, and adopted the following resolutions:—To telegraph Peking demanding immediate punishment of the traitors; 2, to hold another sitting this afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce, 3, not to resume business or pay taxes until the traitors have been punished.

SOUTHERN APPOINTMENTS

Shanghai, June 6.
The President intends re-installing Luk Wing-ting as Kwong-tung, Kwangsi and Hunan Inspecting Commissioner, and Tong Kai-yao as Yunnan, Kaichow and Szechuen Commissioner, but the Premier thinks it too early to take such steps.

POLICE CHIEF IMPEACHED

Shanghai, June 6.
The Wuchung Provincial Assembly has passed a resolution to impeach the Wuchung chief of Police for arresting and assaulting students.

FOREIGN ADVICE

Shanghai, June 6.
Sir John Jordan handed the President the Foreign Powers' second advice yesterday afternoon, expressing the hope that China will resume the Peace Conference. The President replied that since the whole country desired peace there shall not be any more fighting. Sir John Jordan also enquired about the question of Parliament and the President replied that he would advise the Government on settling this matter. He is reported to have said that John Jordan presented a memorandum containing several suggestions as to how the question should be settled.

THE HONGKONG STUDENTS CASE

ANOTHER CHARGE

The case of the nine Chinese students who are charged with causing an obstruction in Queen's Road by holding an anti-Japanese boycott procession was again before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning.

Mr. Lindsell said that as regards the legal points advanced by Mr. d'Almada (for the defence), he had come to the conclusion that the word "procession" in the Ordinance and in the legal sense meant going forth in some kind of formal order and whether a procession is legal or illegal is apparently dependent on the reasonable use of the highway. In the present case he could not find that this form of procession was conducted under a reasonable use of the highway and therefore he was against Mr. d'Almada as regards the legal point.

Mr. d'Almada said that the defendants were marching in a bunch. At the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution there was no case for him to answer. But since the case had assumed a new aspect he would apply for an adjournment to call for evidence.

Hon. Mr. Wolfe: "What evidence have you to offer? It is ridiculous."

Mr. d'Almada: I should like to call my clients to give evidence to satisfy your Worship that there was no procession in the strict legal sense of the word.

Hon. Mr. Wolfe: "This is simply to try to drag the whole case out."

Mr. d'Almada said that his Worship held that there was a procession in the strict sense of the word and it was his duty to his clients to dispute this. It was therefore a reasonable application that he made for an adjournment. There was no reason for the prosecution to hurry with the case.

Hon. Mr. Wolfe: I should like to point out to your Worship that Mr. d'Almada asked Inspector Brazil no questions when he gave evidence and that he in any way doubted the efficacy of the facts given. He was entitled to call everybody in the Colony as his witness.

Mr. d'Almada said that it was owing to the circumstances brought about by his Worship's decision that he had brought up the contention.

Mr. Wolfe maintained that the case was not sufficiently important in itself to warrant an extension of the hearing.

Mr. d'Almada: It may not be important to the C.S.P., but it is very important to my clients and I had to do my duty to them.

Hon. Mr. Wolfe:—In that case, I have a further charge against your clients.

Mr. d'Almada: "Whatever charge the C.S.P. may have to add, I am prepared to answer it."

Mr. Wolfe said that the new charge was under section 50, subsection 8 of the Ordinance, and was to the effect that the defendants had exhibited a public notice on the umbrellas bearing the Chinese characters *Kuok Fui* (Native goods) without a permit from the S.O.A. He had thought when he came into Court that the case would come to an end that morning, and that it would not be necessary to bring on this charge, he did so now so that Mr. d'Almada might have fresh evidence to go on.

Mr. Lindsell said it was not fair to add a further charge at that stage of the proceedings.

Mr. d'Almada: I am prepared to meet the case. I plead not guilty to this charge.

Hon. Mr. Wolfe: Your Worship will set apart a few afternoons for evidence. Will be ready the same as in the prior case. The case will be resumed on Tuesday.

INSPECTOR TERRETT

NO NEWS OF RECOVERY OF BODY

On enquiry at Police Headquarters this morning, we learned that no further information is to hand concerning the fate of Detective Inspector Terrett, who was yesterday reported to have fallen overboard from a boat in the East River, whilst on the way to Watchdog Bay, connection with criminal investigations. Despite reports in the press, no intimation of the recovery of the body has been received up to now. The Hongkong Police have been in cable communication with the Canton authorities on the matter, but so far no more details of the affair are to hand. It seems that Inspector Terrett, in making the trip, was accompanied by a Chinese escort, but that these men have not yet returned to Canton, and until they do it is unlikely that the full particulars will be known.

It is reported that Inspector Terrett's mission was in connection with the murder by a Chinese of Petty Officer Adams, R. N., at the Naval Canteen, some years or so ago.

In connection with the murder of Petty Officer Adams, a most interesting story was told us this morning by a gentleman who visited the *Telegraph* office. He said that recently whilst a British gunboat was somewhere on the East River, a bluejacket caught sight of a Chinese on the beach whom he recognised as the murderer of Mr. Adams. So convinced was he of the man's identity, that he immediately informed his officers, and some time later the ship's doctor was able to take a snapshot of the Chinese, which was forwarded to Hongkong. Later on, enquiries were made concerning this man and it was found that he was in quite a big way of business, but that, on his suspicions being aroused, he made himself scarce and could not be traced. Whether Inspector Terrett's visit was a sequel to these incidents we are unable to ascertain at the moment, though it looks as though this might have been the case.

ARMED ROBBERS

A GANG CAPTURED

In view of the recent numerous cases of armed robberies, it is satisfactory to record that the whole of a gang which took part in one robbery has been arrested.

For days past, the tenants of the second floor of No. 219, Reclamation Street, which belongs to a well-to-do family had their suspicions aroused by the sight of a man who loitered in a suspicious manner in the street below. Information was sent to the Police, and on Tuesday a number of constables was sent into the house opposite No. 219, when they kept a watch in expectation of the coming of the robbers. It was not until Thursday night that this vigilance was rewarded. On that night about 8.30 p.m. a gang of six robbers, armed with daggers, visited No. 219. Three of them kept watch in the street whilst the others crept up the stairs. The Police rushed from their place of concealment and grappled with the robbers. Two of the latter got away at first, but were traced by Sergeant Murphy.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

Orders by Mr. E. Ralphs state—
Appointment—Mr. H. Leung, Divisional Superintendent, Victoria Division is appointed to act as Corps Superintendent until further notice.
Holyoak Attendance Committee—The Holyoak Attendance Committee, consisting of Messrs. G. H. G. and others, have been appointed to look after the Holyoak area.

To-Day's Exchange

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 6.11-16d.

TELEGRAMS

[Reuters' Service to the "Telegraph"]

THE SILVER MARKET

London, May 31.
The silver market is quiet. The market is quiet. The market is steady.

LEST WE FORGET

When marching from Haalen to Antwerp, at the village before Liere, I picked up a wounded boy six and a half years of age. He had a gunshot wound in the left thigh. I took him to a Red Cross Ambulance and the Red Cross Ambulance took him to the Antwerp Military Hospital. Six or seven days later, when I myself was wounded I was taken to the same hospital. The child was in bed No. 1 and I was in bed No. 4. I saw the child wounded by the Germans as they fired at civilians who were leaving houses which they desired to occupy. The child fell wounded on the road and I picked him up. The Germans were near the civilians when they fired upon them and must have known they were escaping from their houses. Also at Haalen-les-Dies, on the side of a main road, as we were riding, I saw the body of a Belgian carabinier hung by a halter on a tree. His stomach was ripped open. We cut him down and buried him. The officer in charge ordered us to cut the man down and bury him. Others besides that saw him. I do not know the precise date, but it was shortly before the investment of Antwerp. Official deposition of Belgian soldier before Committee on German outrages.

DAY BY DAY

A development in the First Street-murder case was the arrest of the alleged murderer last night by the Police. Brought before Mr. R. O. Hutchison this morning, he admitted that he struck the diseased with a dagger in consequence of a quarrel over a woman. The case was remanded for a week.

Upon being called to serve on the jury in to-day's Criminal Sessions, Mr. F. A. Chopard failed to answer to his name. Sent for later, Mr. Chopard said that he had been away and had not seen the summons, until the messenger from the court arrived at his office. His Lordship said that had non-attendance been due to carelessness he would have inflicted a fine, but in the circumstances, he would accept the explanation given.

CAVELL ALBUM

Brussels, April 1.—Princess Marie de Croy, who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for her association with the *Mis* Cavell organisation, is endeavouring to form an album of the photographs of those who owed their escape from Belgium to *Mis* Cavell's efforts. She intends to present it as a souvenir to the family. The Princess's role in the organisation included the taking of photographs of would-be refugees to Holland. These were used to manufacture false identity papers.

DON'T FORGET

TO-DAY
Gymkhana at 1.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre at 7.15 p.m.
Theatre Royal at 8 p.m.
Years in Germany at 8.15 p.m.

NOTICES

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MR ROBERT SMILLIE

A CHARACTER STUDY.

Mr. Masterman writes in the
Westminster Gazette as follows:—Mr. Smillie is in the general
opinion an enigma. Some fear
him frankly as a Bolshevik
leader. Others wonder why,
when now no longer young, he
has achieved so little political
success. Others hail him as a
future Prime Minister in a
Labour Parliament. What
manner of man is this, who seems
to many something of a patent
in the Labour world?He lives with his wife and
children in a little house
at Larkhall, the centre of
that Mid-Lanark mining district
which, next to the battlefields of
Flanders, is probably the most
desolate region in Europe. He
started life in the pit, and passed
without special preparation, be-
yond self-education, through the
ordinary machinery of trade
union officialdom, to the supreme
position in the mining world. He
has made himself by study and
natural talent one of the ablest
controversialists in all the techni-
cal details of the mining profession.
For years no Commission or Com-
mittee dealing with such subjects
was complete without him.If you wish to know how Mr.
Smillie learnt that power of re-
lentless cross-examination which
so astonished the public during the
sittings of the Coal Commis-
sion you will find it in those
enormous volumes of evidence
which dealt with shortening of
hours, improvement of output, in-
crease of safety in the mines.
The great Commission on
Safety in Coal Mines lasted
many years, and examined
hundreds of witnesses. Mr. Smil-
lie for the men, Sir Thomas Rad-
cliffe Ellis for the owners, and
Sir Richard Redmayne for the
Home Office were the three out-
standing figures in it. I was in
charge of the Coal Mines Safety
Bill in 1911 which put the recom-
mendations of the Commission
into law. We debated through
interminable Committees a Bill of
more than a hundred clauses.To most of the Committee—and
many of the representatives both
of owners and men in it—the
technical details were "jargon."
The very language of debate was
scarcely intelligible outside.
Those who knew were outside
the Committee. At the end of the
room Mr. Smillie would stand on
one side, Sir T. Radcliffe Ellis on
the other gazing through wearis-
ome debate, with sphinx-like
impassiveness, at the mess their
respective representatives were
making of their arguments.These months of negotiation
filled me with admiration for the
intellect as well as the character
of these two men. Between
them, for many years, they had
dominated the mining world.
Each had opposed the other.
Each had a respect for the other.
Each I think had a liking for the
other. Both of them, had they
early obtained admission to Par-
liament, would have attained high
place in alternative Governments.But Mr. Smillie's essays in the
political field have invariably
proved disastrous. Few politi-
cians have fought more forlorn
hopes or lost more elections.
He has been rejected by many
constituencies. Above all—and
this he felt most—he has been
twice rejected by his own people.
Mid-Lanark would not have him
for its member. His Scottish
miners voted for the Radical
against their own secretary.Many explanations have been
given for this result. In part it
was due to the firm, inherited
strength of Scottish Radicalism.
Mr. Smillie, like his friend Keir
Hardie, denounced the whole
thing as a humbug and a fraud.
Perhaps he thought that only by
destroying Radicalism could
Labour arise triumphant out of
the ashes. Whatever the motive,
it killed his political career. He
was offered a perfectly safe seat
in an adjoining constituency with
no Liberal opposition. He refused
the offer as partaking of a
"compromise."His life is one of simplicity.
He appears to have no desire for
money. He could have obtained
any sums he chose to ask for
interviews and articles during the
crisis of the past few months.
The "interview" would have
been arranged for his conveni-
ence and the articles only awaited
his signature. Other Labour
leaders have been sprawling
themselves over all the capital-
istic—especially the Tory—
Press. The one man who kept
silent was the one man whose
opinion mattered. Silent he has
kept all his life.All his life he has shunned
advertisement as steadily as

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others have sought it. He has
never been a "popular" speaker,
and never sought openings for the
spread of his views on Press or
platform. He is not a great
orator, but there is something
about the sincerity of the man,
and his personality which carries
conviction. He is certainly more
dictatorial than the average
leader of Labour. If he thought
any measure made for Labour's
advancement he would insist on
it, even if it were unpopular with
Labour itself.Mr. Smillie has been too fre-
quently described by the too
frequently used adjective "dour."
He is Scotch of the Scotch, with
some of the devotion to the
earlier simplicities and a strain
of sadness in him, due possibly to
Celtic origin.He lives, like so many Scottish
families, with his grown-up
sons, in a community ruled,
absolutely by his wife in
all domestic affairs. One of these
sons was a volunteer fighter in
the Army. Another was a con-
scientious objector. Such diver-
gence of opinion made no
difference to the household har-
mony. His great enthusiasm is
for education, and if he had ever
desired money it would it would
have been to send his children to
the University. He desires
education for its own sake.

PROFITS IN HAPPINESS.

HOMES FOR WORKERS.

Because there was a war they
built a little town at the place
called Gretna. Years ago Gretna
was famous for its high-speed
marriages. I am inclined to think
that the generations to come will
consider it notable because it was
at Gretna that a Government
first recognised and admitted the
cash value of happiness. And
this is how it happened (writes
Harold Lake in the *Daily Mail*).You are probably aware that a
great munition factory was es-
tablished at Gretna. Since the
place is quite a number of miles
from anywhere it was found
necessary to make homes on the
spot for the workers. First huts
were built and later on some
admirable houses. But at first
there was no really serious at-
tempt to keep the inhabitants of
the huts and houses cheerful.Enthusiastic war workers went
to Gretna, worked as hard as
they could, and endured it as
long as they could. And
however romantic the past of
Gretna may have been, its
present is not enthralling. They
grew desperately weary of it, and
remembered that it was quite
possible to make munitions and
yet live within reach of civilisa-
tion. They went back to
civilisation and a fresh lot of en-
thusiasts arrived, to undergo the
same process of deflation. So
the people who look after Gretna
grew worried and did a little
furious thinking.I stood in a big, beautiful hall.
At one end there was an ample
stage, fitted with everything that
the organisers of theatricals could
desire. The floor would hold
chairs to seat 3,110 people, or it
could be cleared for dancing. It
was one of those smooth, shiny
floors that make people who have
trouble to learn how to dance

ON THE RHINE

NO SYMPATHY WITH
BERLINWe are just an "ordinary"
English division, and having had
the honour of being selected as
part of the Army of Occupation
we had to "leg" it all the way
to the Rhine—no trains or lorries
for us (writes "A British Soldier"
to the *London Daily News* from
"Somewhere in Germany").However, the march had its
compensations and has been very
interesting on the whole, in spite
of the bad weather, as it enabled
us to study the inhabitants and
the country generally.Our billets have varied from
castles to cottages and although
we missed the big towns, we
passed through several small ones.
Many of the villages in the Rhine
Provinces are clean and picture-
que, but other are smelly, dirty,
and insanitary—and yet they all
have electric light.The psychology of the country
folk of the occupied districts pre-
sents an interesting problem.
We have neither experienced nor
heard of a single hostile act; on
the contrary, many go out of their
way to make us comfortable.
They claim that the Rhine Pro-
vinces never wanted the war, and
roar with laughter at the caricatures
of the Kaiser and Crown
Prince in our illustrated papers.The people still appear to
cherish a genuine affection for the
ex-Kaiser, and make Ludendorff
the scapegoat; but they do not
want the Kaiser back. There is
a sufficiency of food, and prices
compare favourably with those
prevailing in country districts in
England.The folk also pretend that they
know extraordinarily little about
the war. They are incredulous
when told of the atrocities com-
mitted by Germans, and at first
refuse to believe them. After de-
finite proof they hold up their
hands in horror.Even a Count, a cousin of a
former Ambassador to London,
professed to know nothing about
their crimes in Belgium and
France or of the Hun cruelties
to our prisoners. They refuse to
believe that their name is loathed
all over the civilised world, or
that civilised nations will have
nothing to do with them until
they have made full reparation
for their crimes.In one small town our corps
commander told the leading in-
habitants the restrictions he in-
tended imposing upon them. They
were satisfied. Then he told them
the terms he might have to im-
pose. The men addressed were
horrified, and protested that such
conditions were impossible, and
not compatible with their honour.The corps commander then
produced the original of one of
their own proclamations to a
Belgian town in the early days of
the war and explained that he
was only reading out what the
Germans themselves had actually
imposed upon the Belgians! They
were speechless.Many of them try their best to
show that they have no sympathy
with Berlin, but few carry it to
the length of the man in one
village who naively inquired
which part of the Rhine Provinces
Great Britain was going to annex
permanently, as that was where
he proposed to settle down!more ashamed of themselves
than ever. There were fine dress-
ing-rooms and an ample place
for refreshments."We ran this up in six weeks,"
said my guide (it is a substantial
brick building, by the way), "and
it has been hard at work ever
since. Dances, concerts, plays—
all sorts of things. And then, of
course, there are two smaller
halls at the institute, and the two
cinema places.""On the whole," I said, "it
looks as if you did yourselves
really well.""We had to," was the prompt
reply. "Our girls have been
splendid, and you couldn't im-
agine better workers. But they
couldn't stand a place like this if
they hadn't a chance to enjoy
themselves now and then. Before
we had these halls they used to
clear out just as they were getting
useful but afterwards you
couldn't drive them away. And
how they worked! I should say
that every penny we have spent
on making them happy has come
back a dozen times over."And that, it seems to me, is just
one more of the facts which ought
to be put up in big letters on
the wall of every room in Berlin
and upon every machine in the
England of to-morrow.PRIMO
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FOOD BRIBES FOR GERMAN SENTRY.

The flood of Bolshevick money into Germany has again increased during the past 10 days, writes a correspondent from Berlin on April 3, much of it coming, as far as I can ascertain, through Scandinavia and via Königsberg.

Let me illustrate the methods of Bolshevick agents from an example which came within my personal knowledge. A sentry belonging to loyal troops stands at his post in a new uniform with a rifle. A little before dusk, a good-looking girl of about 18 comes up, glances at him, laughs, and says: "You have got a nice new uniform, and I suppose that is enough for you."

The sentry stares, swears to himself, and says nothing. Presently a second girl comes up and openly sneers at "idiots who stand like stick images for 20 bob a day," and produces a handful of 50-mark (50s.) notes. Then the system is changed. A workman comes by, greets the sentry and observes that he has done good business, and is going to buy himself a "bottle of the best" at 30s. or 40s. Still the sentry may resist until one of his own comrades, employed for the purpose, introduces him after hours to another woman, who with chaff and money finally enlists the man's services for the Bolshevicks.

Women, who are lavishly employed, are among the most dangerous of the Bolshevick agents. They are not spies; they are simply recruiting agents.

Another system which was employed against the German troops on the east front last summer, and is still employed in some sectors, is the production of actual foodstuffs, such as large hams, which are given away to some sentry or post with an assurance that where Bolshevism reigns these good things are available because they are fairly distributed.

This trick is being tried on a large scale in connection with the Hungarian revolution. It is common knowledge that Hungary has always been better off for food than other Central countries. Before Karolyi's betrayal the German Press, especially the Bavarian, was flooded with stories of scarcity, and every effort was made to create a local scarcity in support of the stories. When the Bolshevicks had gained their point, the situation was suddenly reversed, and at once stories were sent out of plenty prevailing.

The German *bourgeois* Press fell promptly into the trap, and in the last few days both in Munich and Berlin Bolshevick agents have been busy insisting on the fact that it needs only the victory of Bolshevism to ensure fair distribution and plenty.

But the essence of Bolshevick success is still money, and the source of this fictitious wealth is the State printing press in Petrograd. Counter-propaganda, at least in Germany, is mostly weak and ineffective.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

Parents should instruct children in the fundamental responsibilities of sex. —*The Archbishop of York.*

Great Britain now exports 23,000,000 of pottery annually. That could very well be £20,000,000. —*Mr. L. L. Grimwade.*

Many Free Church people were grievously hurt during the war by the knowledge that their lads again and again, when there was no opportunity of having communion from one of their own chaplains, had been refused it on the ground that they were Free Churchmen. Such things made reunion seem almost a mockery. —*Principal Selbie.*

I do not want my profession to be among the highly paid professions, but I want it to be adequately paid. If the teacher is harassed by financial anxieties his spirits are depressed, and if they are depressed he is not in a condition fit to associate with young children. —*Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, M.P.*

I look largely to the influence of women in politics to introduce great regard for frugality. Had there been during the war side by side with the Quartermaster-General a Quartermistress-General I am certain we would have saved £100,000,000. —*Right Hon. Earl Bunsford.*

NOTICES.

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From the thrill of the mightiest music to the chuckles of the drollest comedy. Through the whole gamut of music and laughter, revelling as you go in the greatest beauty, the highest art, the merriest laughter originated by the brain and heart of man. This is your privilege if you have a Victrola, for it is chosen by the world's supreme artists as the medium of their genius.

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Repair work of any description
And above all our prices are right and we can give prompt delivery.

tain as one of the aggressors. I can only say that I have three sons, and if there is such a war I hope that they will be conscientious objectors. —*Mrs. Acland.*

There is not the slightest danger of the failure of the petrol supply, no matter how large the demand may be. —*Sir Marcus Samuel.*

The other day the mistress, desiring to engage a domestic servant, handed her a stamped envelope, remarking: "Please write me on the points I have mentioned." —*Replier.*

Oh, group letter writing. Pillor of Education.

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NOTICES.

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All authorities agree that most of us eat too much meat—and that is bad for everyone. Most of us agree that too much meat at present prices is very extravagant—and that is bad for everyone. Heinz Baked Beans—Baked in real dry-heat ovens—have a greater food value than the same amount of meat, and will make you healthier. Heinz Baked Beans are so economical as compared with meat that they will make you wealthier.

When you see how the family enjoys Heinz Baked Beans and how often they want them served, and then realize how easy they are to prepare for the table—you will be wiser.



Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce
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12 Oz. Bottles	90c.
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Small Triangle Mops
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THE NEAR EAST PROBLEMS.

In the matter of Palestine, the Allies are determined to fulfil the pledge that they gave to make Palestine a National Home for the Jews. Great Britain's Near Eastern policy is no affair of a hand-to-mouth expedients but a deliberate attempt at political reconstruction, which, though it has still to undergo practical trial, is conceived on broad and liberal lines. Armenia, Arabia and Palestine will, if and when these States are constituted, cover the whole width of the country from the Mediterranean and the Caspian and will perform the same functions as buffer states to India as Turkey was to have performed before she betrayed her alliance with us. The only real attraction for settlement which Palestine holds is for the Jew, and that because of the fine sentiment of Jewish nationality that clings to it and its historic significance. The milk and honey with which it flows for the Jew are in terms of robust, nationalism. The present situation in Palestine justifies the hope that it will be possible to begin colonising Jews in Palestine on a large scale immediately after the conclusion of peace. The main task of any national colonisation is the creation of a peasantry with a sound economic foundation, but to create a working Jewish peasantry it is absolutely necessary that the Jewish masses, with little or no capital be settled there. These masses can only be domiciled with the aid of a national land fund. The Jews, by means of hereditary lease, relieve settlers on their National Fund land of the necessity of purchasing ground, yet preserving the fruit of their labour for them and their descendants. This also assures the social progress of the Palestine community. When the use of ground rents is not benefit the peasants, the Government will not be able to benefit the country.

An outbreak of cholera has occurred amongst Chinese at Sui Chow and there are from twelve to fourteen deaths a day. So far, no European cases have been reported but all possible precau-

R. Churchill says he has called inquiries to be made into Mr. Crowley's allegation that every man demobilised in France on 11th Nov was presented with a leather pocket case, on the outside cover of which were printed the hymns and hymns, together with a small metal token bearing the emblem of a cross and the figure of a woman, apparently weeping, on the back of which was a text from the Gospels, under which were the words "Made in Germany". Crowley wishes to know if this case was distributed

Figure 16.—In the City Hall this afternoon, in the presence of about thirty caterpayers, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., and Mr. E. K. Leigh were elected, unopposed as members of the Sanitary Board, the former having served before and latter resigning. Mr. J. D.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—	
Shewan Tomes and Co.	£ 50
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Holland China Trading Co.	25
D. Humphreys and Co.	25
Yee Yee Ching, Agent for Chinese Goods and Merchandise	25

The Arctic region is constantly attracting attention. In a recent issue of *Aviation*, Donald B. MacMillan, explorer, said that there are more than 700 kinds of flocks in Greenland, and that when the sun comes back in the spring the air fairly bristles with the whirring of the wings of birds. Aeroplanes, it is hinted, may soon be speeding over wide polar areas and revealing facts now unknown. The airplane will have an advantage over the ordinary explorer in their attempts to reach an objective point, and possibly be assisted by British Shackleton and other famous explorers who have been successful in reaching the North Pole.

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CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, a special sitting of the Criminal Sessions was held, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice.

Li Heung Lang was charged with murder and pleaded not guilty.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Albaster, O.B.E., instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Master, defended the accused and the Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) appeared on behalf of the Crown.

The jury were:—Messrs. F. X. Robiero, W. D. Muskett, F. M. Gracia, W. B. Blackburn, V. Robiero, B. M. Webb and J. P. Xavier.

Opening the case for the Crown, the Attorney General said the prisoner in this case was charged with the crime of murder on the steamship *Telphibus*, on the high seas, somewhere near the southern end of the Red Sea, in the early morning of May 7. The prisoner and a number of other coolies had been working in the Chinese labour corps on the Western front and were on the voyage back from France to Tsingtau. The evidence on behalf of the Crown would show that about two days before the murder there had been some kind of a quarrel between the deceased and the prisoner, about some money and a gold ring and the evidence about the time of the murder would also show that a coolie, who was near the place where the prisoner stabbed the deceased, was awakened by the dying cries of the wounded man. This coolie jumped up and followed the prisoner, who had a knife in his hand, to the cabin of Lieut. Washbrook, who never lost sight of the prisoner and who seemed to have blown a whistle. Another Chinese also followed up the accused. When the prisoner entered Lieut. Washbrook's cabin, a light was turned on and the former saw that the man had a knife in his hand. A certain conversation then took place. Hearing the noise, a Captain Brown, whose cabin was next to that of Lieut. Washbrook, came in and he took the knife out of the prisoner's hand. At the same time he noticed that there were marks of blood on the knife and also on the prisoner's forehead and clothing. Evidence would also be called to show that the prisoner was immediately examined and no wounds were found on him so that the blood stains could not have been caused by any injury to the prisoner himself. It was suggested by the Crown that the prisoner had stabbed the deceased man and that was where the blood stains on the knife and on the accused's clothing came from. With regard to the wounds inflicted on the deceased, it would appear that they were five in number. Three were only skin deep but the other two were of a somewhat serious nature and the cause of death was shock and loss of blood. The prisoner made two statements. When charged in the charge room he said "I did not kill him. Whilst I was eating something I heard a whistle blow and went to see what was the matter. People chased me and I ran. I do not know why they arrested me". When the accused was committed for trial he said "on the voyage I was assaulted by the other man. The deceased's friends did not want to accuse me but they talked to me quite peacefully. After his death they conversed with me to surround myself to the captain and after I had given myself up they talked peacefully with me". Continuing, the Attorney General

STOLEN NOTES.

A band of thieves gathered round a Chinese in Fat Hing Street yesterday. The attraction was a roll of notes, to the amount of \$100 which showed provokingly above the breast pocket of the Chinese. Whilst a number of his fellows gathered round the victim, one young thief fished out the notes and ran off. The victim, starting in pursuit, at length caught the thief, but the capture came too late, the money having been safely transferred by the thief, during his flight, to other dishonest hands.

In giving evidence, this morning in Mr. R. E. Lindsell's Court, the Chinese stated that the money, which belonged to a clansman, was being taken to a friend to pay a debt. They were in "tin tin dollar notes," he explained to the Magistrate, with a smile. He was evidently proud of his knowledge of English. When he started to fire off another fusillade of atrocious English, Mr. Lindsell checked him with the command to restrict his speech to his own language. The thief:—"I have no witness as I came over from Macao. I came to buy medicine." Mr. Lindsell: to a Police Officer:—"How much money had he on him?" Two cents and a few cash.—"What! you came over from Macao to buy two cents' worth of medicine?"—The thief:—"I had bought the medicine." The Police Officer:—"The medicine is in his pocket."—The value of the medicine was only a few cents. The thief said he had other reasons for coming over to Hongkong. Among these were a desire to taste the tea at a certain tea-house.

Mr. Lindsell, finding it hard to believe the thief's story, ordered him to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DAY BY DAY.

Mr. C. H. Lyson was this morning admitted as a solicitor at the Supreme Court.

BAD GOODS AND VAIN WOMEN.

The public markets established in various parts of Tokyo and its neighbourhood by local prefectural authorities are not doing a good business, says the *Hochi*. The object of the authorities was to reduce prices by eliminating the middlemen, and it is true that the market prices are about 15 per cent. lower than those of ordinary dealers, but the quality of articles sold is bad. This defect, and the vanity of Japanese women who do not want other people to know that they buy cheap things at the public markets, are responsible for the inactivity of these markets.

said the Crown considered there was sufficient evidence to justify a charge of murder against the accused man. It was most important that the case should be proceeded with to-day in the interests of the government and the shipowners, since the ship was waiting to proceed to Tsingtau with the coolies.

His Lordship:—"Can you tell me why this case was not dealt with in Singapore? I do not see any reason whatever why this Court should have to perform the duties which are obviously duties which the Singapore Courts are responsible for."

The Attorney General replied that he did not know how long the ship stayed in Singapore but he would ascertain that in the evidence.

Evidence was then taken. The case is proceeding.

OUR MANILA LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Manila, May 31.

The strike of some 300 firemen of the power plant and motormen and conductors of the street cars of the Manila Electric Railway and Light Company, has been in progress for a week. Aside from some interruptions during the first days of the strike the company has been able to keep its cars running and to furnish electric current for lighting purposes. The power circuits have been dead, however, which has caused the shutting down of several large coconut oil mills with consequent loss of work to several thousand workers. The Street car company has been compelled to employ green men as fireman at its power house, who were unable to secure the maximum efficiency from the boilers, three of which sprung leaks and were out of use for several days. The strikers who are prodded on by the Philippine Labour Congress leaders, are demanding higher wages despite advances recently granted voluntarily by the company. They demand the reinstatement of several employed who were dismissed for trivial demands which are summed up in the alleged claim of "cruel and brutal" treatment, although the company is generally recognised in the local business circles as being the fairest and most liberal with its men of any Manila concern employing large numbers of men. Since a week ago police and constabulary soldiers, armed with light shot guns have been on guard on every street car and at the company's power house and car barns, to protect the public against possible violence and the company's property against molestation. There have been few disturbances, most of those which did occur being confined to stone-throwing, placing of powder on the tracks in an attempt to create a panic on cars, and a few cases of threats and intimidation of strike-breakers. Efforts of the Director of Labour to mediate have been futile as the company has refused to deal with outside parties and refuses to recognise the representatives of the Labour Congress who have been in charge of the entire affair. The strike smacks strongly of politics in view of the fact that June 3 is election day. The Labour leader, Salita, who is exhorting the strikers, is a candidate for the Municipal Board of Manila. Street car company officials declare that the strike is practically broken and that after election day there will be no further trouble.

American and Filipino veterans of the Philippine Revolution joined in Memorial Day observances yesterday at the Cementerio del Norte. The speakers were Governor General Charles Emmett Yeater, General Adriano Hernandez and Senator Pedro Guevara. All of the speakers mentioned the fact that the misunderstanding of 1899 has resulted in the comradeship of 1919, and through the co-operation of Americans and Filipinos who fought each other 20 years ago, to-day the Philippines is advancing rapidly toward that goal of self-government which will ultimately bring independence, the fulfilment of the promise of the American people through their Congress and Government. A special note of sadness was cast over the observances by the decoration of more than 100 graves of young Filipinos, members of the Philippines Guard which was organised and trained in readiness to answer the call of President Wilson in case their services were needed in the war against Germany. Most of them succumbed to trancazo during the period in the training camp.

The sale of 12,000 tons of coconut oil, by the Philippine Vegetable Oil Company, to Derham Brothers, representing W. B. Grace and Company of San Francisco, and the shipment of 13,000 bales of hemp, the largest single consignment since the bottom dropped out of the hemp market more than eight months ago, are the most important transactions in the business community during the past week. There is small possibility of early recovery in the hemp market, however, although it is expected that a possible re-opening of demand in Europe will mean a revival of activity here.

Due to the continued unfavourable trade balance of the Philippines and the stagnation in the hemp market in New York, where there are large stocks of hemp that are not moving, the Philippine National Bank has

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PARAGON RED AND BLACK RIBBONS \$1.25 EACH.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

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PASSAGES FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

It is notified in the *Hongkong Government Gazette* that the Imperial Government is prepared, in cases of proved hardship, to grant free passages to England for the widows and orphans of reservists who were re-called from abroad on mobilisation, and who have died while serving during the war.

A free passage will be granted only if the wife had emigrated within three years of her husband's death, though the Treasury would be prepared to allow, exceptionally, free passages in the case of tropical Colonies in cases of emigration over three years before the husband's death. Free passages for children, will be granted only in cases where their mother is returning to England, or where they are orphans.

Applications should be made in writing to the Colonial Secretary.

arranged for a credit, of some \$95,000,000 in order to take care of current demand of local merchants for exchange in New York, using Liberty bonds as security. The insular government recently raised \$10,000,000 in New York through the sale of certificates of indebtedness.

Governor General Francis Burton Harrison, who has been in the United States for eight months, is expected to arrive in Manila the latter part of June. It is reported that he will bring with him his third wife, formerly Miss Grace Wrentmore, 18 year-old daughter of Mr. C. G. Wrentmore of Manila, formerly Dean of the College of Engineering, University of the Philippines. Governor Harrison and Miss Wrentmore are reported to have been wedded at Berkeley, Cal., some 10 days ago.

Manila has been without direct cable service with the United States for seven weeks due to the break in the cable of the Commercial Pacific Company at a point east of the San Bernardino Straits, 400 miles from Manila. The break occurred in 4,400 fathoms of water, which has made the repair work a most difficult task. The cable ship has lately been in port awaiting additional grappling chains for Singapore. The temporary arrangement of sending messages by wireless to Guam where they were to be relayed by the cable company, proved unsatisfactory due to rush of Government business which had priority via wireless and due to unfavourable atmospheric conditions.

SHORTAGE OF WHISKY.

WHY PRICES ARE STILL HIGH.

Since the armistice, the question has frequently been asked in Hongkong as to when the hotels and dealers intend to reduce the price of Whisky, and the impression has gained ground that it is intended to keep the prices up as long as possible. Upon enquiry we learn that, so far from such a procedure being correct, it is decidedly unfair to whisky importers. They are still only in receipt of the wartime allowance, which is roughly about twelve hundred dozen bottles per quarter, and when the March shipments became due at Glasgow the stevedores refused to load any whisky for export anywhere, on the grounds that they were entitled to it before exporters. Consequently the local dealers have received no shipments since the previous quarter.

THE "WESTVACCA."

SAILS FOR AMERICA.

The Westvacca, which arrived at this port with the mails from Manila on Thursday, sailed to-day at noon with a cargo of rice and general merchandise for the North and America, her ports of call being Shanghai, Japan, and San Francisco. This steamer, which is one of a class of U.S. standard ships which have "West" as a name prefix, has been allotted by the Shipping Board for operation by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Whether she will become a permanent addition to the Company's fleet is not yet known, the decision being still with the Shipping Board.

The Westvacca is an oil burner with one funnel, and attains an average speed of about 10 knots per hour. Her particulars are as follows:—Dead-weight, 9,622 tons; measurement capacity, 10,388 tons; gross tonnage, 5,629; net tonnage, 4,309.

THAT HEADACHY FEELING

arising from constipation, liver-ness, or bile, gives place to a sense of clear-headed freshness and general physical comfort when



have gently cleansed and stimulated the digestive system. Pinkettes are sold by chemists, also post free 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

NOTICES

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WHITE CABERNETTE

TROUSERS

(Unshrinkable)

London made, perfect in cut and workmanship, well fitting

\$11.50 per pair.

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Men's Wear Specialists.

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DRESS

WEAR.

SHIRTS

With Pleated Front or as this style.

COLLARS

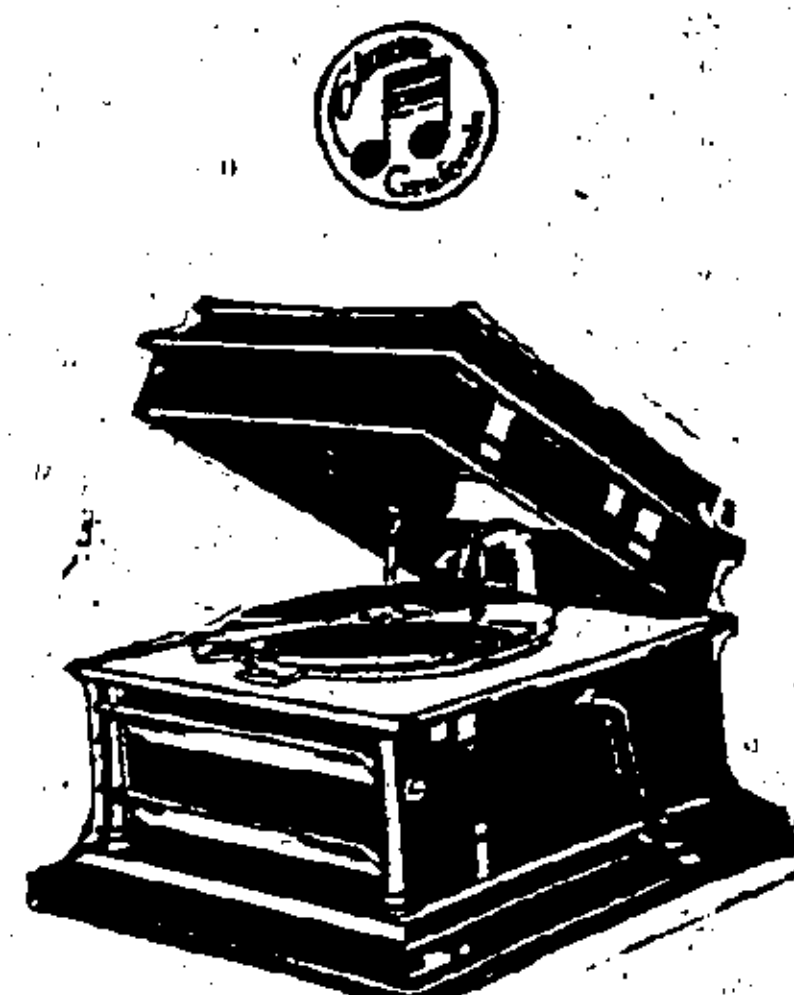
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TIES

OF SMART APPEARANCE. PUMPS, BRACES, etc.

The above are made specially for this climate and we thoroughly recommend them for COOLNESS and COMFORT

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A PERFECT AND COMPLETE
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AT EXCEPTIONALLY
MODERATE PRICE

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP.)

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IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS

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P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA

AND APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC. SAILINGS FOR LONDON via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

S.S.	leave Hongkong & out	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NEURALIA	30th June	8th July	
FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.			
DUNERA	8th July	due Bombay about 25th July	
FOR CALCUTTA via STRAITS & RANGOON.			
ARRATOON APCAR	11th June	due Calcutta, 3rd July.	
FOR SHANGHAI & KOBE.			
JAPAN	19th June		

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

VIA

Shanghai Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
EMPEROR OF ASIA	12 June.	31 June.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	25 June.	16 July.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	10 July.	28 July.
MONTEAGLE	23 July.	16 Aug.
EMPEROR OF ASIA	7 Aug.	25 Aug.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	20 Aug.	10 Sept.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
MONTEAGLE	27 Sept.	23 Oct.
EMPEROR OF ASIA	2 Oct.	20 Oct.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	15 Oct.	5 Nov.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	30 Oct.	17 Nov.

"FARES HONGKONG TO EUROPE"

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Gold \$491.00
EMPEROR OF ASIA	
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	
MONTEAGLE	Gold \$436.00

Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing and reservation of accommodation, also description of ships and descriptive literature apply to P. D. BUTLERLAND, GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, Phone 752. HONGKONG.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA," 14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco, via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "WESTVACA" on or about 7th June.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" 18th June.

S.S. "ECUADOR" 16th July.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" 13th Aug.

For Vladivostok, Seattle, San Francisco & New York.

S.S. "ARCHER" on or about 12th June.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only). The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be improved. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to—Company's Office in Telephone No. 141. ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chater Road.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU... Sunday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m. KATORI MARU (calling Manila) Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m. LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.

YOKOHAMA MARU... Friday, 13th June, at Noon. TAMBA MARU... Friday, 27th June, at Noon. MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU... Wednesday, 25th June, at 11 a.m. NIKKO MARU... Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m. NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKIWA MARU... Sunday, 15th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU... Saturday, 14th June.

SHINYU MARU... end of June.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU... Wednesday, 25th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU... Saturday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU... Sunday, 10th June, at 11 a.m.

SADO MARU... Tuesday, 16th June, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE: VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	From Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	18th June.
KOREA MARU	25th June.
TERVO MARU	20th July.
NIPPON MARU	7th July.
SIBERIA MARU	29th July.
SHINTO MARU	13th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers: Leave Hongkong, 14th July, 4th Nov.

Steamers: KITO MARU, SEIYO MARU.

Ships are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to T. DAIGO, Manager, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly-qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

General Managers, York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

15,000 tons, American Registry (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

Aug. 19th, 1919. July 2nd, 1919.

AN UNRIVALLED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON & ANTWERP

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned. Subject to change without notice.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, 10, Apr. 1917.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

FRAUDULENT FREIGHT BROKERS.

Freight brokers during the war were not content merely with fleecing the export trade, says the Japan Chronicle, but they in several instances contrived to get shipments entered on bills of lading as much less than they actually amounted to, while taking the full freight from the exporters. The shipowners were the chief losers by this procedure. Although there were several complaints, in only one case does a prosecution appear to have been effected. The men prosecuted about two months ago strenuously denied their guilt, but thought better of it at their trial, which began in the Kobe Local Court on the 9th instant. Ishigami Tomihide, an employee of Messrs. Ishikawa Shokai, Sannomiya-cho, Kobe, and three others being charged with tampering with bills of lading. In examination by Judge Hiraoka the four accused admitted that they had cleared a large sum, amounting to about Y.2,000, between them, at the expense of the N.Y.K. and O.S.K., by contriving fraudulent measurements of cargo. By collusion between freight broker and measurer, they represented the cargo on the ship's paper as being much less in bulk than it really was.

SHIPS BUILT IN AMERICA.

In reply to a question by Brigadier-General Croft, Colonel Wilson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, stated—Apart from the concrete tugs and barges built in this country for Government account, no concrete vessels have been acquired by the Shipping Controller. As regards purchases in the United States of America, only two wooden vessels have been purchased, both of which have been lost (one after transfer to a foreign flag); 159 steel steamers were contracted for in the United States early in 1917; of these, 11 were delivered, the remainder being requisitioned by the American Government. Of the vessels delivered, seven have been lost and four are still running.

THE C.P.R.

The Canadian Pacific Railway long ago purchased control of the Allan Line of steamships, but continued the existence of the line as a separate entity until its contract with the Allans had expired. The C.P.R., a good many years ago, when it acquired the Beaver Line from Elder Dempster & Co., threw by the board whatever goods will there might have been connected with that name and is apparently bent upon following the same policy with the Allan Line, for even the names of the crack Allan liners are being altered to conform with the nomenclature adopted by the C.P.R. Thus the Allan liner *Albatross*, having just been released from naval service, will have her name changed to *Empress of France*.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

There was a further heavy decline of tonnage entered and cleared from Shanghai. The total for the year 1918 was 80,247,706 tons or 6,559,343 tons less than in 1917. British tonnage suffered the most, with a decrease of 3,664,848 tons; Chinese came next, with a reduction of 2,240,113, due to the loss of vessels and to the frequent commandeering of ships for military purposes; then the Russian, with 633,671 tons; the French, with 354,668 tons; the Norwegian, with 216,680 tons; the Portuguese, with 139,088 tons; the Dutch, with 136,682 tons; and the Danish, with 55,391 tons. On the other hand, Japanese tonnage increased by 701,726 tons; American, by 89,766 tons; and Italian, by 13,894 tons.

PROTECTION OF DOGS.

In Grand Committee on the Protection of Dogs Bill the chairman, Sir Samuel Roberts, ruled out of order amendments by Sir Hamar Greenwood, on behalf of the Home Office, permitting vivisection on dogs when no other animal was available, or when the experiment would be frustrated unless performed on a dog. He said the amendment would permit vivisection of dogs on a certificate being given, whereas the spirit of the Bill was total abolition. Sir Hamar Greenwood said the Home Office were willing to follow the recommendations of the Royal Commission, and extend to dogs the protection afforded to horses. If they accepted the Bill they would sacrifice the interests of humanity to a few score of dogs. The Bill passed through the Committee stage.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Ball
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chusan	8th June at 4 p.m.
CHINKIANG & WUHU	Tamsui	9th June at noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chianhua	10th June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yuan	10th June at noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Sunung	12th June at noon
WWEI, CHEFOO & TISIN	Yingchow	15th June at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Linan	16th June at noon
SHANGHAI	Sinking	18th June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinking	18th June at noon

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Telephone No. 36. Hongkong June 7, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini	Java	in port 10th June	10th June	Java
Tjipanas	Java	11th June	12th June	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the Telephone No. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine. FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 10th June at 1 p.m.
Quinnebaug	Medina	FRI., 13th June at 10 a.m.
Hailan	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 17th June at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
KOBE	Kwaisang	Sat., 7th June at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Sun., 8th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Tues., 10th June at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Wed., 12th June at 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Wed., 12th June at noon
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Thur., 13th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 13th June at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 20th June at 3 p.m.

Calcutta Line—This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through bills of lading can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when independent of cargo.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer towing up to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kadal, Jassat, Labrang, Tientsin and Lohed Data.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce, on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

FOR NEW YORK

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

S.S. "EURYADES"

Will be despatched for NEW YORK via Panama, on Thursday, July 5th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.

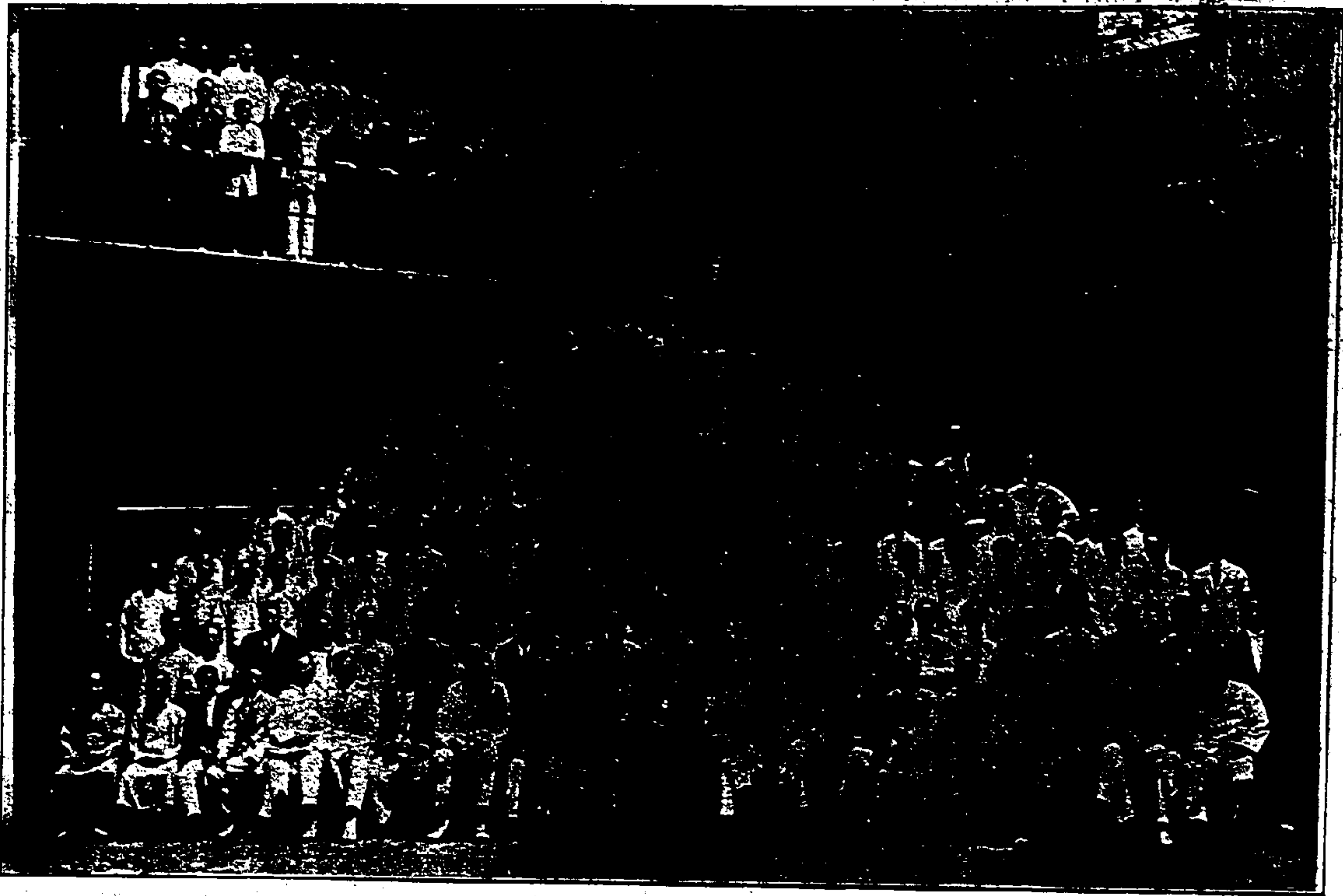


Photo: Mee Cheong.

STAFF OF THE HONGKONG IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPARTMENT.

EMPIRE DAY AT SHANGHAI.

(Photos by the Burr Photo Co.)



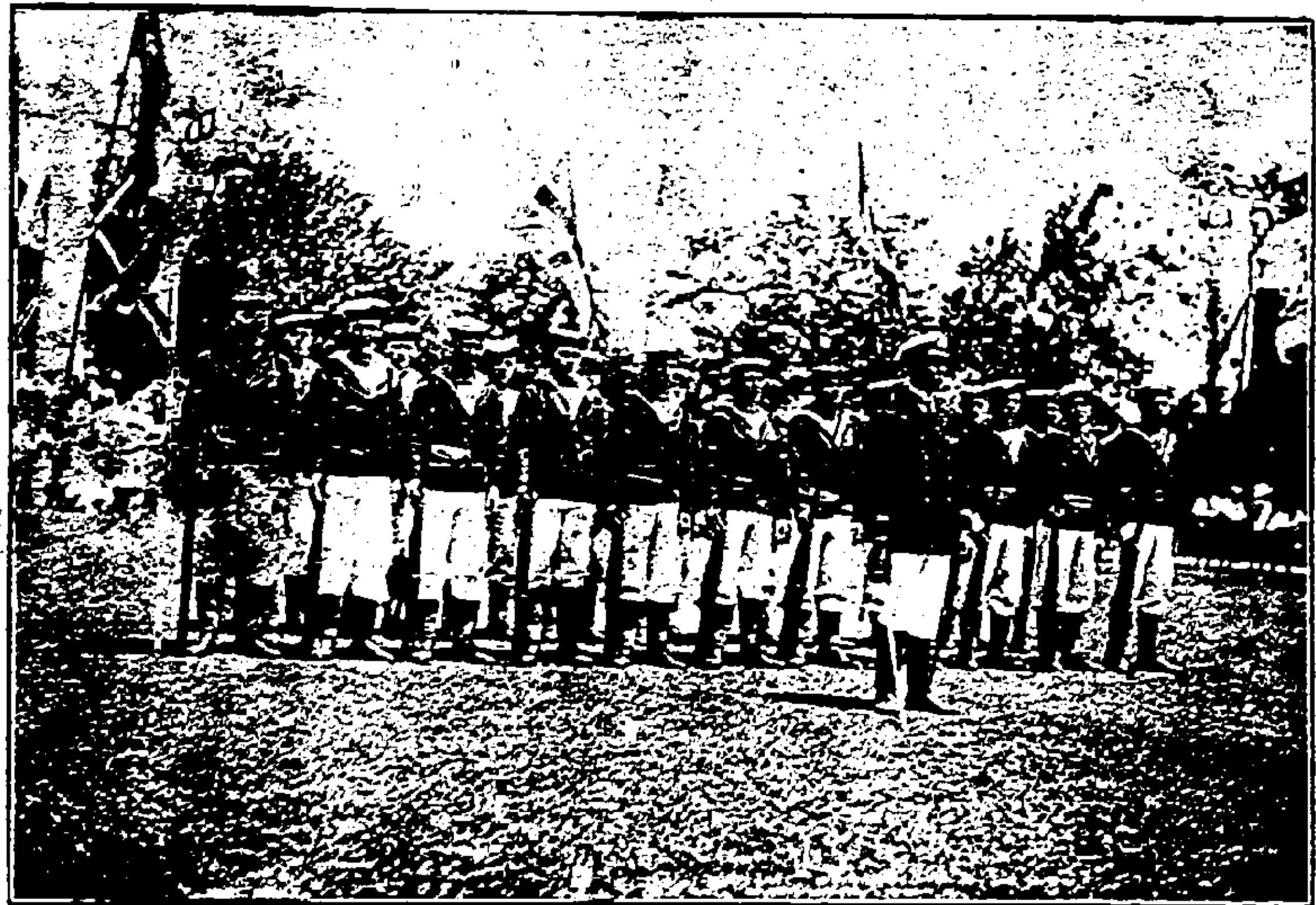
Prominent Personages Gathered to Witness Inspection of Shanghai Volunteers.



Photo: Mee Cheong.

U. S. MEMORIAL DAY.

American Bluejackets decorating Graves of their Nationals at Happy Valley.



NAVAL PARTY FROM H.M.S. BEE.

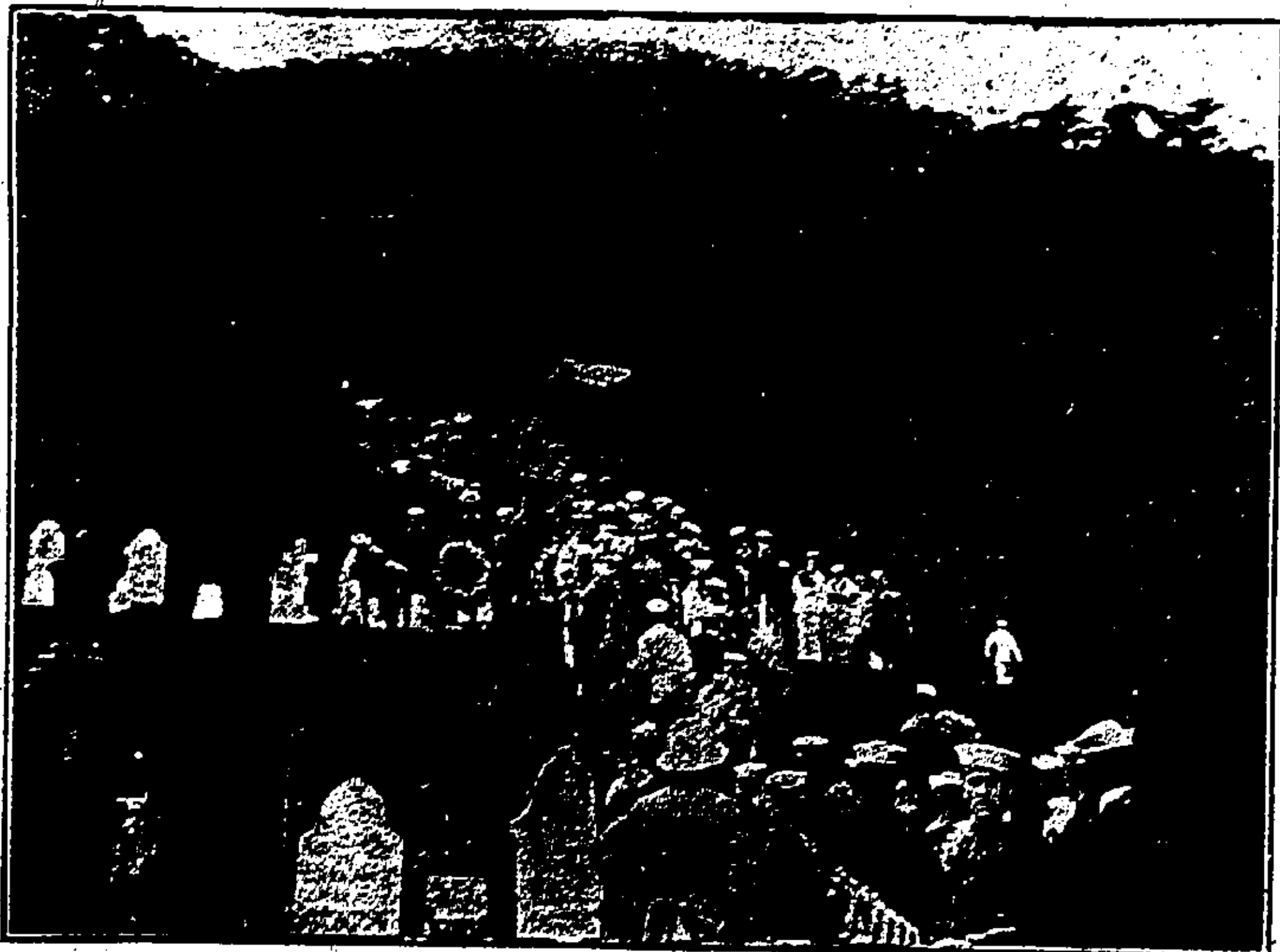


Photo: Mee Cheong.

ANOTHER MEMORIAL DAY SCENE AT HAPPY VALLEY.



GROUP OF CHINESE OFFICIALS.



“Embassy”

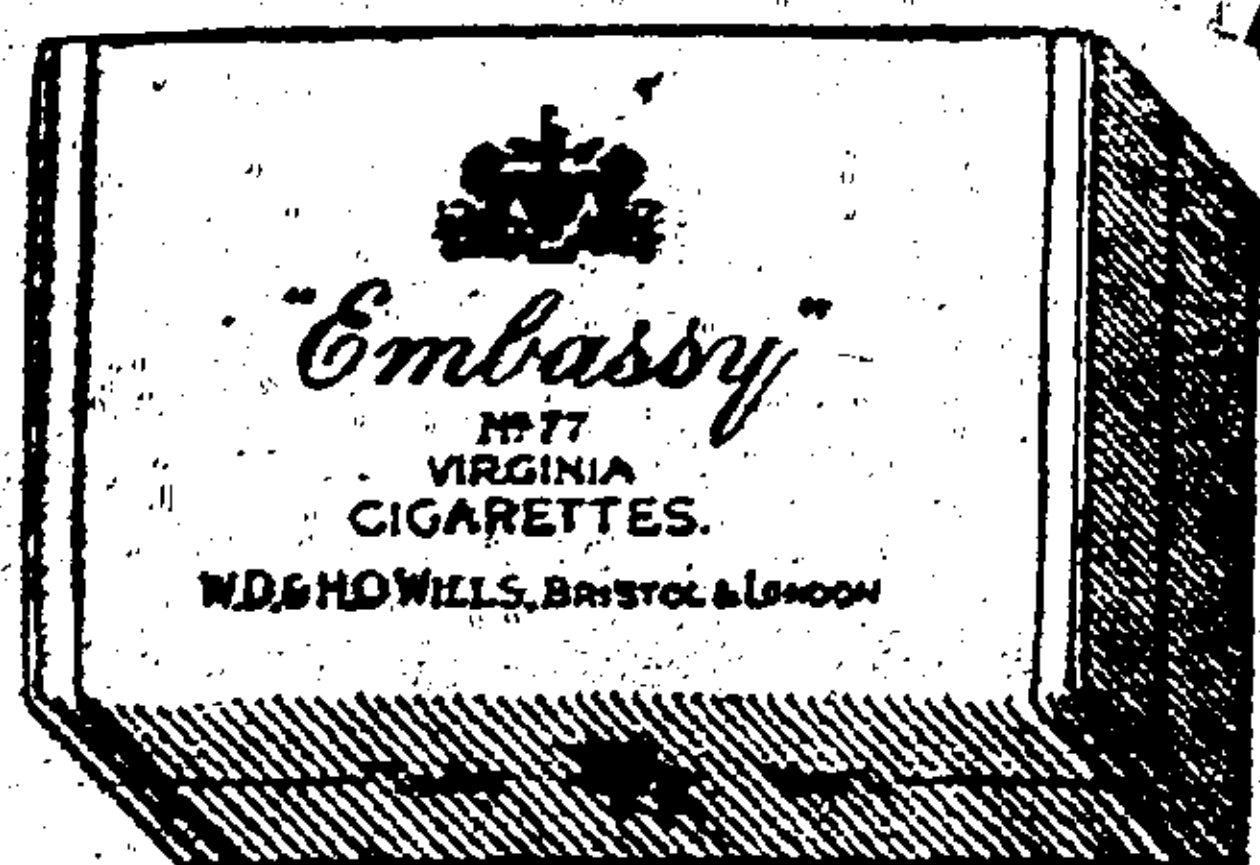
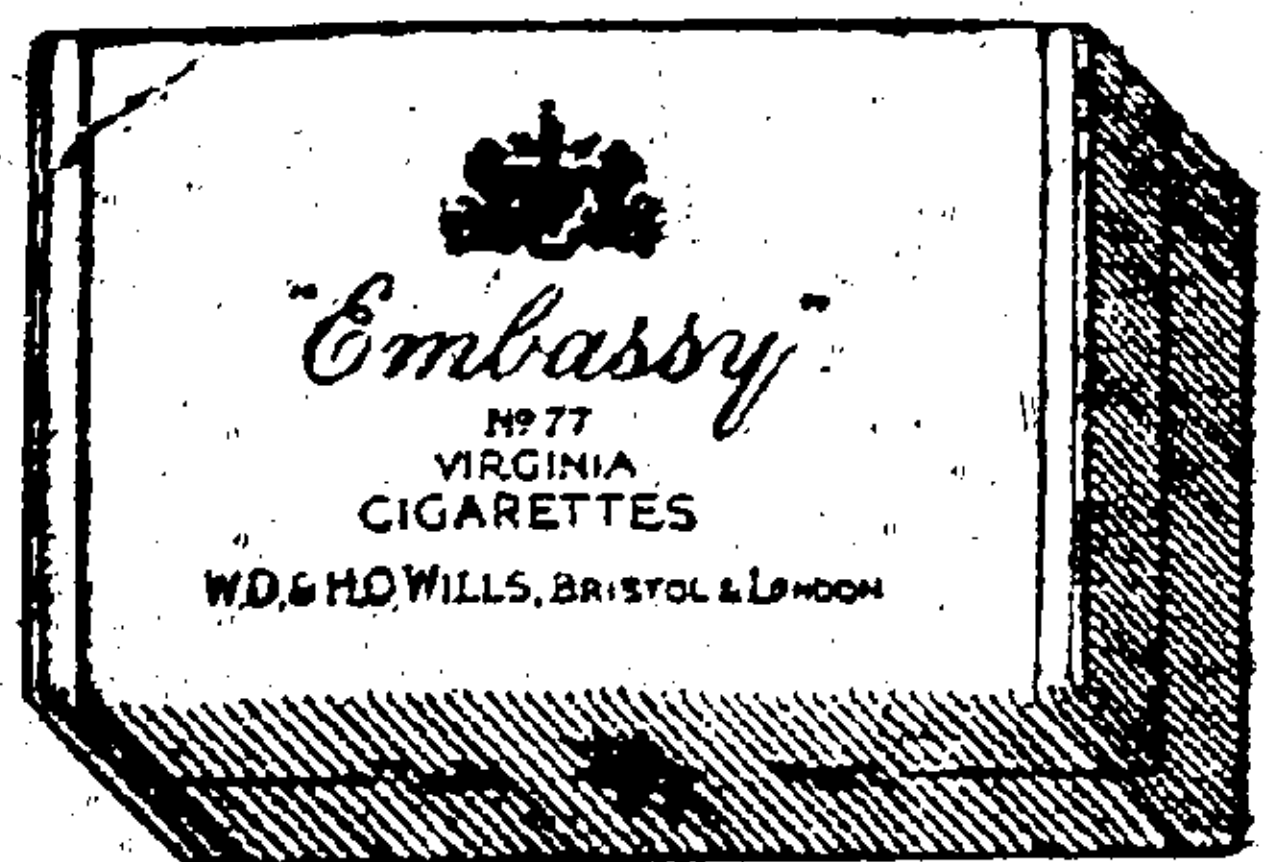


“Embassy”

A HIGH GRADE CIGARETTE OF SPECIAL QUALITY
NEW STOCKS NOW PROCURABLE FROM ALL RETAILERS

AIR-TIGHT TINS OF 50.

BOXES OF 10.



This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

FRENCH BOXERS.

PROGRESS IN FRANCE.

Eugene Corni writes in the *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch* as follows:

I am afraid that my friend, Charles B. Coonran who was responsible for staging the last world's championship—Fred Welsh and Willie Ritchie—in this country, has not made a great deal of money out of what I am sure is a noble idea—giving every facility to the French boys to show their paces outside their own country and at the same time presenting us with an opportunity of estimating how far the French have progressed during the past five years.

I have not been to France since the war though I have been frequently invited to go, but I am prepared to believe that the youngsters of that country have a better and more expert knowledge of the game than they had. More, that there is quite an army of capital exponents of the great game in France, and that from now onwards Anglo-French contests will be frequently seen in both countries.

IMPETUOUS VITTE.
I think it will be admitted that when a Frenchman sets out to learn and play any game, he puts his whole heart into it, and in point of physical fitness and eagerness the lads we have seen recently in London are second to none. But those who have come to us during the past week or so have been scarcely up to expectations.

When Raymond Vittet beat Billy Fry, of South Wales, we said he was very good indeed, but in my opinion he was not so good as some of the writers made him out to be. A more grim young man I have seldom met. Now grimness, earnestness, tenacity, and determination to fight on until the very last gasp are great virtues, but they do not count for a very great deal when the boy who possesses them is wild and impetuous.

Impetuosity in the make-up of Vittet is obvious and this it was that caused him to be disqualified against our old amateur champion, Bob Marriott. Against Fry, Vittet, observed all the rules of the game, and I made him out to be a good winner, but when he came into the ring to meet Marriott, and after he had had his head sent back by an old fashioned left hand, he lost his balance. Now a man who fights without the curb on cannot think straight, and he is given to doing all manner of things he should not do.

Vittet, without intending to, I am sure, so provoked Marriott with his elbow that there was nothing else to do but to disqualify him. He was terribly upset. But instead of being distressed, he will be all the better for his experience on his second appearance in London.

FROM CARPENTIER'S "STABLE."
Georges Papin, who is in the same "stable" as Carpentier, is a young man for whom I formed a very high regard, and I hope to see him again. He fought Ernie Rice, an uncompromising fighter, who prefers a slam to methods which suggest polish, and by sheer boxing he won every round. Papin has been well taught, and he carried himself in such a way as to make one think that he had been turned out of a strictly British school.

Rice is not a champion, of course, but he is a dangerous customer to tackle, for he carries a heavy punch in either hand. Papin does not get much power behind his blows, but he is quite a stylist, and is a credit to the "stable" to which he belongs. DeCamp should do much good

with him. At all events, Papin won many friends by his showing in London.

But the French "star" was Eugene Criqui, who was matched against our bantam champion, Tommy Noble. It is nothing short of a miracle that Criqui should be boxing. In the war he was shot through the mouth, and had his jaw so badly shattered that it seemed impossible that he would dare to put a glove on again. But the science of the surgeon has worked such wonders that the lad, although disfigured, and obliged to wear a plate in his mouth, appears to suffer no inconvenience, and is as game and as full of fight as ever. Before he came to London a week ago, they told me that he was nearly as good as Charles Ledoux; the number of fights he has won since his discharge from the Army was certainly impressive, but Ledoux if he is anything like he was in 1914, would probably beat Criqui without a very great deal of trouble.

It was my belief, when I last saw Ledoux, that, next to Carpentier, he was the best boxer in all France; a demon he was.

CRIQUE'S FAULT.
The fault of Criqui against Noble was that he did little boxing. He was all out for a knock-out from the first. That would have been pardonable, but he was for ever clinching. And I regret to say that so was Noble. They bored everybody to death, and I feel sorry for the referee, who was continually shouting and piping, "Break, don't hold, get away," without succeeding in getting the men to pay the slightest attention to his instructions. Near the finish, Criqui twisted his hip and was obliged to cling to the ropes to save himself from falling.

Joe Lynch, before the contest, got into the ring and challenged the winner. But the little American last Monday began an unexpected return to the States. I understand that it will not be long before he is back in this country. He has not altogether despaired of meeting Wilde who, by the way, is to have a fight during Easter at the Liverpool Stadium, and has also been matched by Mr. Cochran to meet Curley Kenyon at the Holborn Stadium on May 16.

You will probably see that Jess Willard has deposited 10,000 dollars as a guarantee of his appearance against Jack Dempsey, but I am still wondering where Tex Rickard will be permitted to have the fight decided. Will he really ship it over to London as some folk are saying he will do? A little bird has whispered to me that Tex has got a place in the States all right. You bet on Rickard.

A GERMAN FINANCE EXPERT.
Herr Max Warburg, announced as the "second string" of the German financial delegation, may prove to be, in reality, the most important of the delegates, on account of his numerous business and family connections with financial circles in Entente countries. At Hamburg, where he has an important bank, he was, for a long time, entrusted with all the Rothschild business. His brother Paul married a Loeb, and became a partner in American house of Kahn, Loeb, and Company, a firm which counted among its other pillars Jacob Schiff, the notorious friend of Germany, and Otto Kahn, the Entente propagandist. One of his sisters married one of the Speyers, of London. Another relative married the Parisian financier, Baron Gunthers. He is thus a man with friends in almost all the financial camps, a fact which it will be useful to realise while the discussions are in progress. (Ex.)

BRITISH LABOUR DEMANDS.

A WOMAN'S VIEWS.

New York, April 23.—Mary MacArthur, English labour leader, made her first public speech since her arrival in America at a dinner of employers and employees of the Greenwich Village district, held at Greenwich House, 39 Barrow Street, last night. The present demands of Labour and how they might be met through the introduction of democratic management in industry was the subject discussed. Abram I. Elkun, chairman of the State Reconstruction Commission, was the first speaker. The presiding officer was Arthur A. Zinkin, head of the vocational department of the War Camp Community Service, under whose auspices the meeting was held.

"Reconstruction is much too mild a word to use in discussing the situation in England to-day," said Miss MacArthur, who was introduced as the leading figure of the women's industrial movement in England. "We feel that not only the material world, but the world of ideas is in ruins, and that it is not so much reconstruction as rebuilding all over again from the very foundations that we must get at. Labour in England is demanding not merely a new status but a new status in a new world."

The Whitley councils, which Miss MacArthur characterized as an attempt to meet this demand of labour by giving the workers a share in the fixing of the conditions of work, were, she said, already becoming "old-fashioned," in England. English labour, she said, demanded more than that. It wants its full share in industry as a whole throughout the country.

LABOUR WANTS "FULL SHARE."

"The Whitley councils have a certain danger in them," said Miss MacArthur. "They would be effective in a water-tight organization. They could be used in well organized trades as a step toward something else. But they are distinctly dangerous in the unorganized or semi-organized trades."

"The unit of the Whitley councils is the works committee, a very different thing from the shop stewards committee. The shop steward represents his branch of his union in the works. He has behind him the central office of his trade union. Each craft has its shop steward in the factory, and these stewards get together and form the shop committee. The works committee, on the other hand, has on one side the representatives of the employers, and on the other, men and women elected by the workers for all sorts of reasons. The latter must pit their brains and wits against those representatives of the employers whose job and profession it is to sit on this committee. The result is the workers cannot hold their own. They are soon thought to be sitting in the employers' pocket, and lose any good will of the workers which they may have originally had. It is the same danger that exists when any big combine gets together."

THREE-SIDED PROBLEM.

"The industrial problem is not a two-sided one but a three-sided one, in which the state and the community are affected. The old idea of leaving the employer and employee to fight it out has gone by in England, as was shown during the war. It is the welfare not of a special group but of the community as a whole that matters, and the state must have

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IF YOUR FAMILY NEEDS PROTECTION,
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TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.
H.K. & S. Banks b. & sa. \$685

Marine Insurances.
Cantons n. \$437½
North China b. \$220
Yankees b. \$180
Far Easterns n. \$25

Fire Insurances.
China Fires n. \$141
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Shipping.
Douglases b. \$89 sa. 90
Steamboats b. \$22½
Indos (Pref.) n. \$33
Indos (Def.) s. \$153½ sa. 153½
Shells n. 195/-
Ferries b. \$33

Refineries.
Sugars b. & sa. \$159½
Malabons b. \$35

Mining.
Kailans b. 50/-
Langkats b. 45/6
Shanghai Loans b. 1.20
Shai Explorations b. 2½
Raubs b. 45/6
Tyrons b. ex. r. 55/-
Urals b. 55/-

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.
H.K. Wharves b. \$93
K. Docks b. \$154
Shai Docks b. \$135
N. Engineerings b. \$24

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.
Centrals b. & sa. \$113
H.K. Hotels b. \$99
L. Inves t. sa. \$116
H. Phreys Est. b. & n. \$8
K. Loon Lands b. \$46
L. Reclamations n. \$175
West Points b. \$77½

Cotton Mills.
Ewos b. 270
Kung Yiks b. 1.32
Lau Kung Mows n. 1.12½
Orientals n. 1.91
Shai Cottons b. 1.13
Yangtzepeos b. 1.12½ sa. 12.65

Miscellaneous.
Cements b. \$7.70
China Borneos n. \$12½
China Lights b. \$5¼ old b. 1¼ new
China Providents b. \$7.60
Dairy Farms sa. \$28½
Electrics H. K. b. \$70
Electrics Macao n. \$33½
Hongkong Ropes b. \$31½
Hk. Tramways n. \$7½
Peak Trams, old b. \$7½
Do. new b. cts. 50
Steam Laundries n. \$3¼
Steel Foundries n. \$12
Water-boats b. \$13
Watsons b. \$5
Wm. Powells b. \$11½
Wisemans n. \$30
Brit. Birmahs b. 28/-
Anglo-Egypt b. £120½

Hongkong, June 7, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 10th June, 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

4 Casks Zinc Sheets
2 Rolls Rubber Insertion Cloth
3 Coils India Rubber Strip
25 Cases Sterilized Milk
11 Cases Matches
41 Sacks Flour
350 Dozen Cotton Underpants

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

—the Lloyd George brand—and didn't like it. It was like an army of controllers let loose. At one time there were seven different controllers of fish products in England and no fish. The system of the personal controller is absolutely discredited, with us. Even Sidney Webb will agree that any new conception of Socialism must be one in which there is democratic control, though there are as many brands of guild Socialists in England as there are guild Socialists.

TWO PARLIAMENTS NEEDED.
"We feel in England that we must have two Parliaments—one in which the workers sit as workers, and another in which the workers sit as citizens—one in which the people are represented as workers and other in which they are represented as consumers. England at the present time is standing almost at the parting of the ways. Fundamental changes have to come in which every worker will feel himself a citizen in every sense of the word, and in which the fruits of labour will be equally distributed."

Ordway Tead, of the Bureau of Industrial Research, speaking on how the present demands of labour can be met in America, said one of the next and most crucial steps to be taken in the American industrial movement was to see to it that bargaining between labour and capital did not stop at wages, but was carried on to the amounts of work to be done.

"We have to meet the demands of labour on increased productivity," said Mr. Tead. "To do this we must see to it that we are bargaining about units of work to be done as well as the pay to be received. This would preferably be done on a joint basis, as we now have collective bargaining on amounts of pay."

"Labour in this generation will not be contented with the demands for better conditions of work," he continued. "It will demand an increase in its share of the net earnings from industry. Gradually, therefore, the profit that capital takes out of industry must be reduced. Labour's demands sooner or later will encroach upon capital's demands, and capital's demands must gradually decrease until we can meet labour's demand on a scientific basis."

NOTICES.

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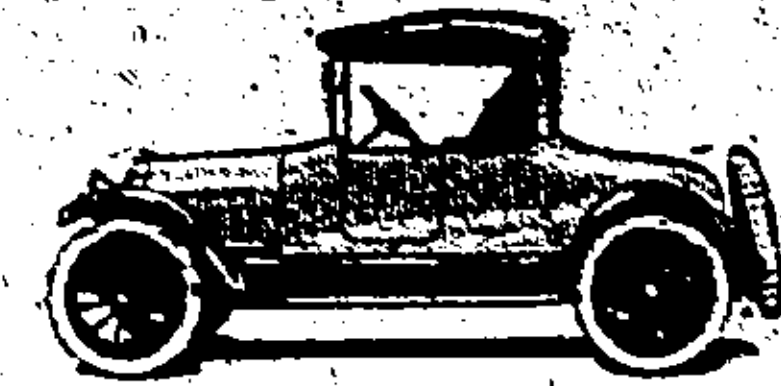
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WE HAVE ALSO RECEIVED from Messrs. Vesuvio & Piedmont Paste Co. an Assortment of Paste made of SEMOLINA. Packed in cases of 22 lbs and in 1 lb packets, comprising the following:—Macaroni 22 lbs case. Spaghetti 22 lbs case.

ASSORTED PASTE Macaroni 1 lb pkt. Spaghetti 1 lb pkt. Vermicelli 1 lb pkt. Noodles 1 lb pkt. Stars for soup 1 lb pkt.

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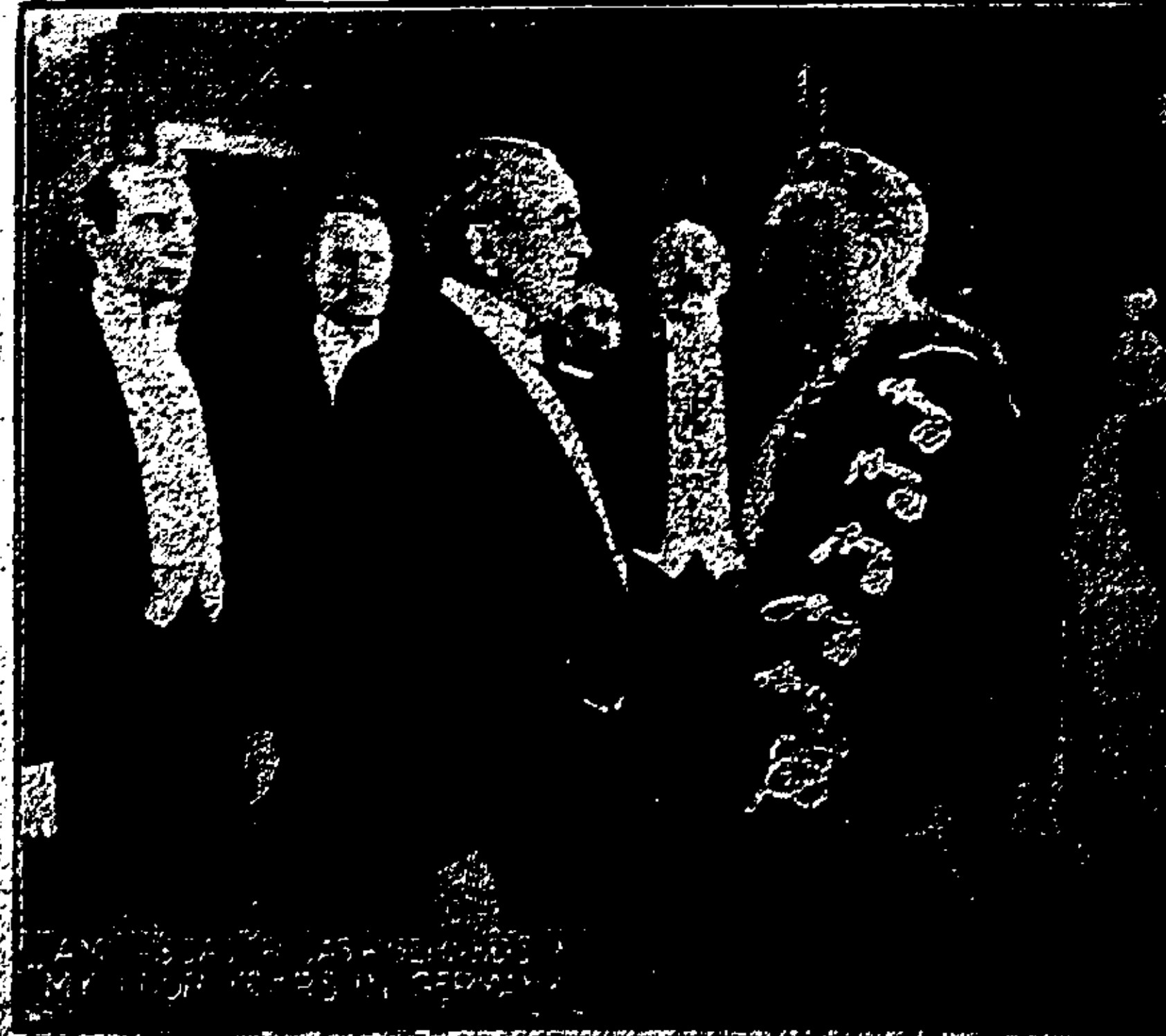
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AMBASSADOR JAMES W. GERARD'S

"My Four Years in Germany"

Prices: Dress Circle \$3.00, Stalls \$2.00 & \$1.00.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.



NEW SOLICITOR
ADMITTED.

Mr. C. H. LYSON.

Prior to the opening of the Criminal sessions, this morning, the Attorney General (the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C.) moved for the admission of Mr. Cecil Hines Lyson to practice as a solicitor in the Courts of the Colony. In doing so, the Attorney General said he was going to move that Mr. Lyson, a duly qualified solicitor of the Supreme Court of England, might be approved, admitted and enrolled as a solicitor to this honourable Court, in Legal practice. His Lordship would see from the affidavit filed by Mr. Lyson that the latter left Hongkong for England in 1911 for the purpose of serving his articles and was duly articled to Messrs. Gibson and Weldon of London. Mr. Lyson passed the solicitor's final examination in March, 1917, and was admitted on May 1, 1917, and his certificate of admission had been deposited with the Registrar of the Hongkong Court together with affidavits duly proving identity. At the outbreak of war, Mr. Lyson obtained leave from the Incorporated Law Society to serve with His Majesty's armies and on September 1, 1914, he joined the University of London Officers' Training Corps and on June 22 he received a commission in the R.A.O.C. He was afterwards given special leave to sit for his examination. He rejoined his Corps in due course, serving with it until demobilisation which in his case took place soon after. It might be mentioned that Mr. Lyson was still on the reserve list of officers. Mr. Lyson returned to the Colony on April 1, 1919, and was technically not entitled to practice until, after four months residence, as was required by the Ordinance, but as His Lordship would see from the papers before him of the Law Society that no objection was raised in the matter of Mr. Lyson's immediate admittance.

His Lordship:—They practically support him?
The Attorney General:—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship, after referring to the fact that the applicant had qualified himself not only in his profession but in patriotism said he had much pleasure in granting the application and trusted that Mr. Lyson's career in Hongkong would be as satisfactory as his past record.

TOWN PLANNING.

HINT FROM THE STARS.

The need for national town planning as opposed to local planning was emphasised by Mr. Ebenezer Howard, the founder of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, in an interview with the *Daily News*. "My view is," he said, "that we ought to develop and distribute our towns on a planetary system, under which smaller towns would be grouped around the larger centres in systematic order, each encircled by a belt of country, each with its own housing accommodation at a convenient distance from places of employment, each house standing in its own garden, and factories run by electrical power, to save coal and obviate smoke as far as possible. "It would be quite easy to convert a village or small country town into a garden village or town, and I hope that many local authorities will see the wisdom of such a conversion. It is the larger industrial and shipping centres that present the big problem, which, I consider, can best be solved by the creation of new outlying towns. These would relieve existing towns of industrial and social overcrowding, and give them space to town-plan present municipal areas at a cheaper cost than is possible in overcrowded localities by reason of the price of land etc.

"Geographically, London is ideally situated for a great town-planning scheme, but the cost of reconstructing or town-planning it, except in a patchwork sense, would be prohibitive on account of the excessive cost of land. Relieve it of some of its industries and a good percentage of its population by attracting them to new garden cities, and you tend to solve the double problem of housing the surplus residents and finding room for town-planning the inner centre of London.

"Personally, I think that if the nation took steps immediately to start a second garden city—using the experience gained at Letchworth as a guide—the world would be a better place."

SHANTUNG AND SIBERIA.

THE JAPANESE VIEWPOINT.

Commenting on the report that the Shantung problem has been decided agreeably to Japan's claim, the *Kokumin* (the Militarist Bureaucratic organ) says that it is premature for the Government to boast of success. The details are not yet known. Even supposing that the Japanese claim has been adopted in its entirety, it is nothing but a termination which was expected as just and proper from the beginning. It cannot be regarded as a surprising stroke of diplomatic success. On the contrary, if the Japanese peace delegates had managed the matter properly at the time when the trouble broke out, it might have been easily settled without causing so much complication and so much anxiety to the nation. Besides, this is not a real solution of the matter, for, in the opinion of our contemporaries, the real solution of the problem depends on the negotiations between China and Japan hereafter. The question of when Kiaochow is to be restored to China is not definitely fixed, but it is to be restored immediately the concessions are duly transferred by Germany, and the details and conditions of retrocession settled.

The first condition is to be the opening of Tsingtau as a commercial port, but, in order to ensure the fulfilment of this condition, it is necessary for Japan to insist on the second condition, namely, the establishment of an exclusive Japanese settlement in such locality of Tsingtau as may be designated by herself and that it should include the three fortified hills at the back of Tsingtau, because not to retain them in Japanese control, would be tantamount to authorising China to make a naval port of Tsingtau. It appears that British, France, and the United States were unjustifiably apprehensive that this would facilitate the military arrangements which Japan might think fit to make there. The proposed construction of an extended railway, between Tsinanfu and Shantow, and between Kaomi and Hsuechow, also seems to have aroused the suspicion of the Powers that the scheme is formed chiefly with a view to the convenience of military operations, because Japan proposes to lay the railway on the lines previously fixed by Germany when the place was in her control. But in order to make full use of the Shantung railway for the economic development of Tsingtau, it is necessary that railways should be constructed in the shape of a cross with Kaomi at its centre. Other important questions connected with the disposal of Shantung relate to the abolition of the civil administration and the disposal of the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow railway.

THE DISPOSAL OF THE RAILWAY.
The question of the disposal of the railway is still under investigation in connection with the problem of the disposal of German properties, and it is uncertain how it will be settled. Should it perchance be placed under international management, or practically under international management in connection with the Four Powers loan syndicate, it will constitute a serious obstacle to the successful management of the Shantung railway. It is reported that the Japanese Government has a definite policy in this respect which it means to pursue resolutely, but our contemporary fears that in view of the awkward manner in which it has so far carried on diplomatic affairs, it is impossible to feel reassured. Seeing that the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow railway is under British management, it is not difficult to imagine that Britain may desire to have the northern section also, but there is no reason that makes it indispensable necessary for her to unite that section under her control. The United States may perhaps consider herself entitled to lay claim to the northern section of the railway because of the connection which Bruce & Co. had with the Tsin-Chen railway when it was originally schemed. But she cannot decently express such a desire of this juncture, so that it is possible that she may try to participate in the management of the railway through the medium of the Four Powers loan syndicate. But China's movement for the recovery of concessions is of a long standing, and as a result, participation in the war it is just that the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow railway should accrue to her as part of the compensation due from Germany to her. In the event of the rail-

way being recovered and run by the Chinese Government, there will be great facility in establishing connection with the Peking-Hankow railway and the Shantung railway. Furthermore, in view of the fact that the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow railway, when under German management, really served as a supply line to the Shantung railway, and also in view of the object with which the Shantung railway is to be placed under the joint conduct of China and Japan, it is essential that the Government should be firmly resolved to give over the railway to one but China.

Anyhow, continues the *Kokumin*, the Shantung problem has been settled for the present, and the mind of the nation, which was in much tension, seems to have been relieved in some degree; also the Foreign Office authorities appear to be feeling a little revived. Nor may this be altogether unwarrantable. But the Shantung problem really was not a problem. "Shantung has been taken at the cost of our blood," the *Kokumin* proceeds, "and by our arms. We have only formally made ours what really was ours." It will never do "for us to run away with an excessive joy over the matter."

SIBERIA NECESSARY FOR JAPAN.

Turning to Siberia, the *Kokumin* continues: "In the too great preoccupation in what is going on in Paris, the nation seems to be off its guard over what may happen at its feet. What does the nation mean to do with the Siberian issue? As a problem affecting the living of the nation and as a problem of national preservation, the Siberian problem is exceedingly grave and important. We have asserted over and over again that an army of 22,000 men has been sent to Siberia, and several thousand lives have been lost and several hundred millions of yen spent by way of military expenses, and what has been gained as a result? Submitting and yielding in every instance, the Government is now at a loss to know what to do. It is impossible for us to look on such diplomatic failure without comment. The authorities are trying to keep the truth of the matter secret from the nation; and the nation, knowing the fact, is as unconcerned as about a fire on the other side of a river. We are angry with both of them. The Shantung problem may be important; but the Siberian problem is by far more important still. How can the nation do without knowing what direction they are to move in the matter?"

CENTURY-OLD MINE FIRE.
An accident occurred recently at Maxwell Colliery, six miles from Girvan, resulting in the death of two miners. The night before, fumes from a disused mine close by, which took fire nearly a century ago, were left by the Maxwell pit miners, and work was suspended. On the evening Mathew Dunlop and John Smillie went down to start pumping operations, and were suffocated by the fumes. The site of the old mine is known as "the burning hills," which send up jets of steam and kill all vegetation.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on May 1, 1919.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1919	1918	1917
City Reservoir	124.5 ft. Below overland	124.5 ft. Below overland	124.5 ft. Below overland
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STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

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Consumption of water in the City and Hill District during the month of April.

	1919	1918	1917
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COWLOW WATERWORKS LEVEL.

	1919	1918	1917
Cowlow Reservoir	124.5 ft. Below overland	124.5 ft. Below overland	124.5 ft. Below overland
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EXQUISITE DANCING EXHIBITION

MISS PHILLIS FAYE

A well known Australian Danseuse will give a brilliant exhibition of fancy Dancing at the Victoria To-night.

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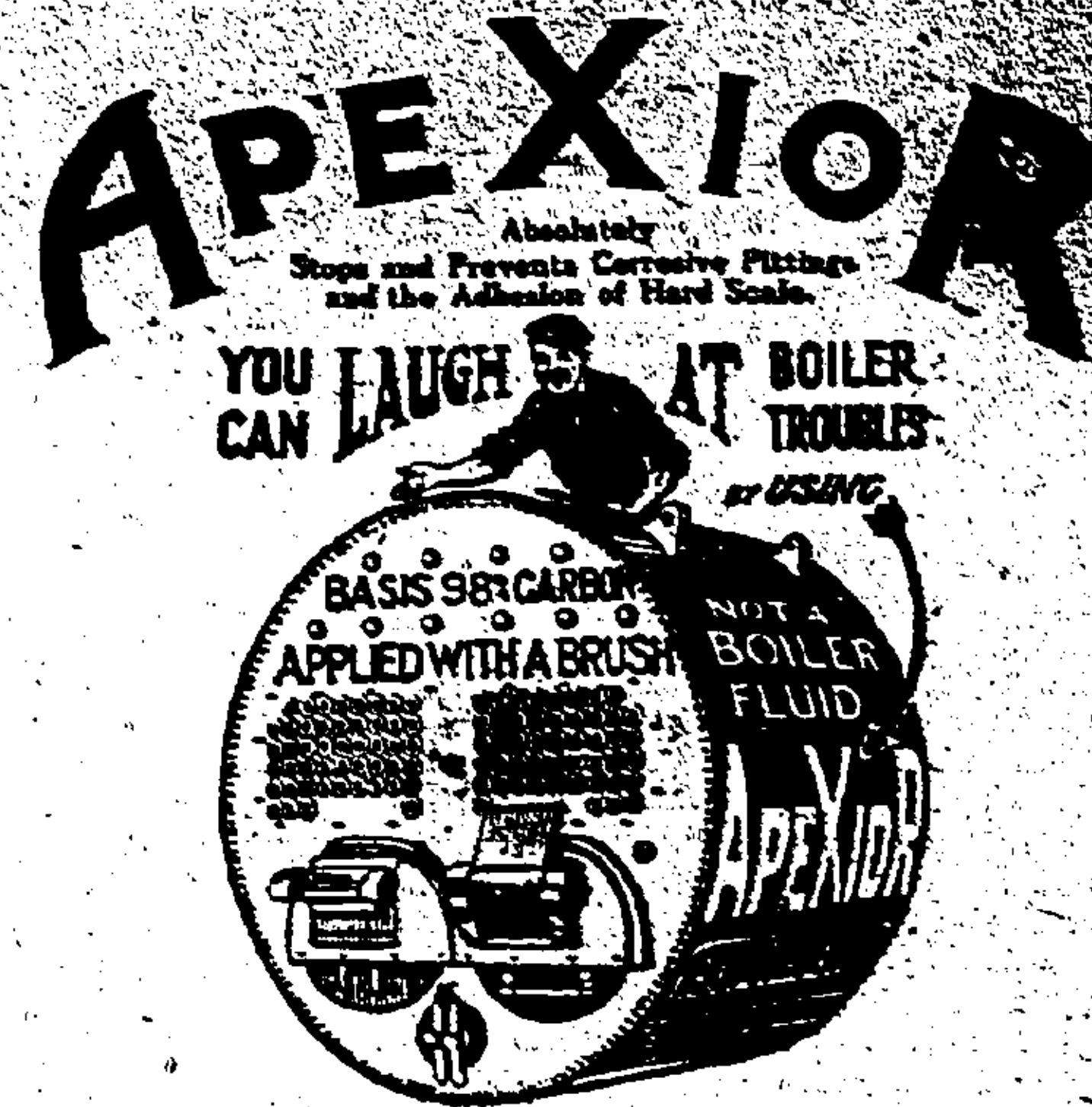
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MR. CHURCHILL.

London, May 29.

In the House of Commons speaking on the Army Estimates Mr. Churchill foreshadowed the possibility, owing to the favourable situation, of withdrawing foreign troops from North Russia by the end of the summer. It was a fundamental principle of British policy that Russia must be saved by Russians, although the principle should be enforced without deserting our friends. New Russia must be a democratic state. The five great Powers had decided to make further support and formal recognition of anti-Bolshevik Governments in Russia conditional upon the undertaking that their victory be immediately followed by the summoning of a constitutional democratic Assembly. (Cheers.) As soon as peace was signed the Rhine Army could be reduced from ten to six divisions and more when peace was being carried out effectively.

If peace was signed in June it was proposed to send back home all 1914 men for relief by the end of June, from all theatres except India, and similarly at the end of July to send back all 1915 men, excluding India. The Derby men would be relieved according to the months in which they enlisted. He could not promise to relieve them immediately peace was signed.

Referring to the situation in Ukraine and the Crimea he said it was apparent wherever the Bolsheviks were faced determinedly they were repulsed. Anxieties respecting Rumania had decreased. Its army was a powerful force capable of protecting its own frontier. He said the fact that newly formed weak States which bordered on the Bolsheviks were standing firm despite appearances of imminent collapse three months ago and their recent achievements was a telltale measure of the Bolsheviks' military weakness. He tributed General Deniken's advance. His position after great vicissitudes improved remarkably and he advanced on the whole front to a depth at some places of eighty miles. The effect of British munitions here was only now beginning to tell. Supplies would be continued. (Cheers.) He was most confident as regards the immediate prospects of General Deniken's army.

Generals Ironside and Marnard had solved the most difficult problems with extraordinary success. Moreover a new factor was Admiral Kolchak's advance, beginning in March on a front of 700 miles, and the line had been advanced a maximum depth of 500 miles. (Cheers.) Admiral Kolchak's troops were purely Russians equipped with British rifles and munitions. This advance had already drawn off 20,000 Bolsheviks from the Archangel front and was rendering real service. (Cheers.) There were now good prospects of the whole of North Russia becoming self-supporting within a reasonable time and of purely Russian forces maintaining themselves against the Bolsheviks, consequently our tired conscripts were being withdrawn and relieved by fresh volunteers and new Russian forces, both of whom were awaiting the arrival of Admiral Kolchak's right wing.

Here we have been building up our old reputation and fulfilling all obligations respecting our scraps of paper. (Cheers.) He was confident that the five Powers' stipulations as regards the future previously mentioned would be satisfactorily answered. The problem of manpower was at its greatest strain, owing to anxieties in India, Afghanistan, Egypt, Turkey and Ireland. All have from the Rhineland had been stopped and the Allied forces were ready to advance. The new Volunteer Army had reached 170,000 men, excluding 25,000 of the Rhine Army who volunteered to continue serving. The situation in Egypt, India and Turkey required careful watching for a considerable time.

HOME POLICE DISCONTENTED.

London, May 30.

Prospects of a national Police strike on June 3rd are growing. The position is that the Government gives an assurance of increased pay and better conditions in the service, but refuses the demand to recognise the Police Union or reinstate several dismissed constables who the sioner Macready has issued a drastic order warning all ranks who fail to report for duty or when called on that they will be forthwith dismissed and not permitted to rejoin the Metropolitan Police under any circumstances. Dismissal will entail loss of pension rights. The Commissioner will not accept excuses from men of being unable to parade or carry on their work owing to intimidation. Officers and men are authorised to defend themselves by all legitimate means if interfered with in the execution of their duty. Picketing of Police is declared illegal.

The Home Secretary in an interview with Reuter admitted that the Police were inadequately paid, but a committee was sitting thereon and had already decided upon substantial increases of pay dating from April 1st, and improvement of conditions, especially as regards housing. The Committee's report will deal with the whole country, including Scotland, while starting pensionable pay of a constable will be seventy shillings weekly. In the event of a strike Specials will be invited to help the Government.

THE ATLANTIC FLIERS.

London, May 30.

N. C. 4 has left Lisbon, and is expected at Plymouth this afternoon.

Later.

N. C. 4 came down in the Mondego River, 130 miles north of Lisbon.

Later.

N. C. 4 is undamaged, but the flight will not be resumed to-day.

Reuter learns that the Admiralty contemplate a trans-Atlantic flight shortly with either of the airships R33 or R34.

THE GREEKS IN ASIA MINOR.

London, May 30.

Greek troops have occupied Magnesia and Aidin in Asia Minor, without incident. The whole of the occupied territory is perfectly orderly.

HOME CRICKET.

London, May 30.

Cambridge University beat the Army by ten wickets. The Oxford University v Australians match was drawn.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 30.

Silver is quiet.

BOSTOCK'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

ESTABLISHED IN ROME, 1863.

THE BOSTOCK CIRCUIT: Zoo, Glasgow; Exhibition Hall, Glasgow; Norwich Hippodrome, Norwich Theatre Royal, Ipswich Hippodrome, Hamilton Hippodrome, Blantyne Hippodrome, Paisley Hippodrome, Motherwell Empire, Bostock & Wombwell's Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Menageries, Cirque Bostock Hippodrome, Paris, Bostock's Animal Arena M.S.A., Touring.

COMING! COMING!
TO
HONGKONG.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

The same performance will be given as on two occasions BY ROYAL COMMAND before their Majesties KING GEORGE V., QUEEN MARY and the Royal Family at Buckingham Palace.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE TREATY.

London, May 30.

Addressing the Thirty-eighth Welsh Division at Amiens recently Mr. Lloyd George said the Germans declared they would not sign the Peace Treaty. We replied "Gentlemen, you must sign. If you don't do so at Versailles you shall do so at Berlin." The Premier continued: "We are not this peace being imposed on Germany. If it is necessary going to give way. The future of the world depends on for you to march to Berlin, if your leave is cancelled or your departure to England delayed you will know that I alone am responsible, so you had better get your firing party out now. See that seal put on the document you help to write and we shall have peace worldwide."

Paris, May 30.

The Germans have delivered the Anglo-French translations of the first section of the counter-proposals, also handed in two notes concerning German property in Allied countries, the Ottoman public debt and San Paulo question.

The Council of Four received the Luxembourg delegation and promised to settle all questions in accordance with the wishes of the people. The Luxembourg delegation expressed a desire for the preservation of autonomy and economic union with Belgium and France simultaneously.

Berlin, May 30.

The second part of the German counter-proposals agrees to the Allies' military and naval stipulations providing Germany enters the League of Nations on an equal footing immediately. She demands, however, for the transitional period, to maintain larger forces for purposes of internal order. Germany is prepared to raze the western fortresses and establish a zone occupied by troops. She demands a secret unopposed plebiscite as regards the cession of territories including Alsace Lorraine and facilities for German Austria uniting with the German Empire. She refuses the cession of Upper Silesia because the region belonged to Germany for centuries and possesses a German majority, but agrees to the cession of the Polish parts of the province of Posen and West Prussia. She agrees to convert Memel, Königsberg and Danzig into free ports and concede far-reaching rights to the Poles there.

RECENT INDIAN DISORDERS.

London, May 30.

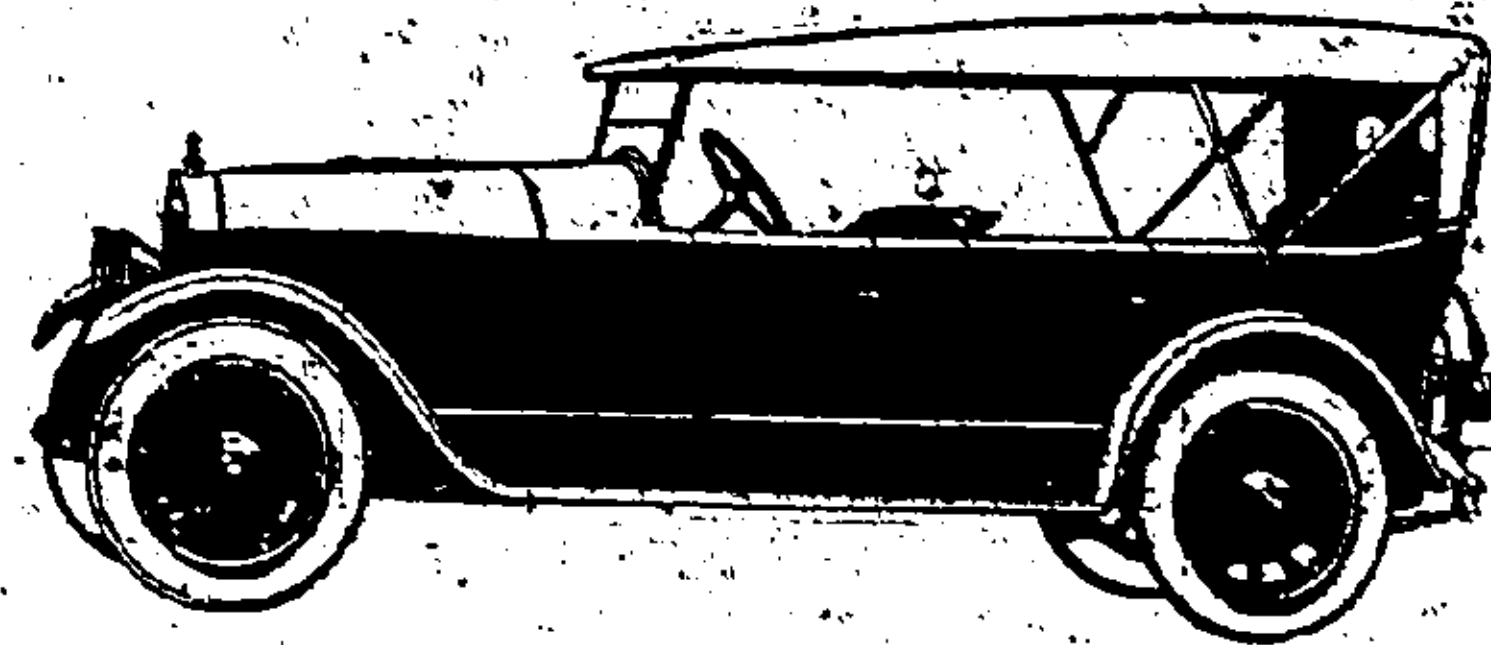
The India Office announces that for some weeks the centres of the recent disturbances have been quiet. Three tribunals are sitting in the Punjab for the trial of persons in connection with the riots, each including two experienced judicial officers. Up to the present eight persons have been sentenced to death and executed. The action taken has restored order in the Punjab. The Raj is considering the withdrawal of martial law in five proclaimed districts. There has been no indication of sympathy with the Afghan aggression, which had the effect of rallying all the martial and rural classes in the Punjab to the side of the Government. The Indian Army and Police remained absolutely staunch throughout the troubles and except a few disorderly elements the Punjab villagers were not affected. The "Sayagraha" movement is largely discredited, especially in Northern India on account of its violent character. Gandhi's attempt to revive the day of mourning and close the shops in Bombay did not succeed. Bengal, Madras, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, the United Provinces and Central Provinces remained perfectly tranquil.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

London, May 30.

In the House of Commons a League amendment to reduce the Army estimates was rejected by 189 to 47, and the estimates adopted.

NOTICES.



The Cole Aero-EIGHT

DOUBLE THE RANGE OF PERFORMANCE

HALF THE COST OF OPERATION

Eight Exclusive Body Styles

TOURING & SPORTING

MODELS IN STOCK

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

GARAGE: 7, RUSSELL STREET.

TEL. NOS. 659 & 781.

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG:

BRAD Y & Co. Ltd.

TORPEDO



BRAND.

HONGKONG:

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Anti-Corrosive and Anti-Fouling Compositions

All manufactured at the Company's Works, BARKING, ESSEX.

CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY

These well-known Compositions afford unsurpassed protection against Rust and Fouling. Their firm adherence and smooth, unbroken surface tend to increase speed and save coal consumption.

AGENCIES AND STOCKS AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

HEAD OFFICE: 130, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

And at Cardiff, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Sunderland, West Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Hull, Southampton, Dunkirk.

NEW YORK—THE FEDERAL COMPOSITION & PAINT CO., Ltd., 17, BATTERY PLACE

LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY

CHICAGO U. S. A.

ANNOUNCE THE APPOINTMENT

OF

CONNELL BROS. CO.

AS

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

WE INVITE THE PUBLIC TO TRY

LIBBY'S FOOD PRODUCTS

"LIBBY'S" ASPARAGUS
"LIBBY'S" CALIFORNIA FRUITS
"LIBBY'S" CONDENSED MILK
"LIBBY'S" ALASKA SALMON
"LIBBY'S" CANNED MEATS
"LIBBY'S" HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE
"LIBBY'S" PICKLES AND OLIVES
"LIBBY'S" EVAPORATED CREAM
"LIBBY'S" THE BRAND YOU CAN TRUST

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

OSAKA.—The Osaka Electric Light Company, which has been in trouble with the Osaka Electric Light Company since time ago, owing to its inability to supply the city of Osaka, with current sufficiently strong to give a good light. It is now reported that the Keihan (Kyoto-Osaka) Railway and Yuihwa Electric Companies have been trying hard to get consumers for their own current, using the complaints against the Osaka Electric Light Company as an argument in their favour. The Yuihwa company in co-operation with the Hokuriku Hydro-Electric Company, has now made arrangements for supplying Osaka with hydro-electric power taken from the Kuzuryu-Yogawa. The Keihan firm, on the other hand, has made arrangements with the Kiso Electric Iron Smelting Company for the supply of power from the new power stations under construction at Kasagi, Nishikite, etc. on the Kisogawa.

THE SHANGHAI MARKETS.—Shanghai, May 31.—In piece goods there are no public auctions recorded this week-end, owing to the Dragon Boat Festival. Chinese merchants have been engaged in settling up affairs, looking forward to the opening of a brisk market next week. There is still a very strong general demand for all classes of piece goods, the market for some stocks of old chops which have recently arrived being up 4 to 5 mace. Present prices, of course, cannot hold when new stocks arrive in any considerable quantity. Home prices have also shown a considerable advance. White Shirtings, for instance, being up 4 to 5 shillings per piece. Home exporters in consequence have been compelled to extend shipment to about October. American goods have also registered a substantial advance. Their Greys being up about 5s. compared with March quotations. Clearances are good and prospects very bright. Cotton: An advance of at least 300 points over last week's quotations is the feature of the American cotton market. New York quotations on the 27th being \$32.07 for July, \$31.25 for October and \$31.08 for December. An active market during the past week, with violent fluctuations causing considerable nervousness among the Chinese, is reported by Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld. They state that the steady undertone during the early part of the week brought about an over-sold condition from which we had a sharp reaction, started primarily by the sharp advances in Mid-American, in consequence of which our market responded in sympathy. The movement was rendered more vigorous by the covering of shorts, together with the continued small movement of commitments from the interior marts and a good demand from Japanese and local spinners. It is unnecessary to look for any more potent cause for the abnormal strength than the healthy condition of the world markets, and it is rather a matter of comment that the week's sensational developments have not been more far-reaching in their effect upon the staple. Under the circumstance, therefore, it is predicted that the outlook is in favour of higher prices and that declines should for the present be looked upon in the light of temporary reactions. Broach quotations are strong, registering Rupees 535 per khandy according to Bombay wires dated the 26th. Yarn: Indian yarn has advanced from 3 to 4 Taels, and business has been done in this staple to the value of 2 or 3,000 Taels. In Bombay yarns have again firmed up after a maximum decline of from 10 to 12 Rupees. The local quotation of the market is especially strong, stocks being at a very low ebb and clearances being made as fast as production can be maintained. In Japanese yarn there is nothing whatever to report, the continued boycott against things Japanese being carried on in a very determined manner. The natural consequence of the boycott is a much wider inquiry for British and American cloths and yarns, many of which are now regaining the position, they lost several years ago.

DR. DIXON'S FAREWELL.—A cheque for £1,000 was presented to the Pastor of Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Dr. A. C. Dixon, at a farewell gift on his leaving for America, after nearly eight years' service in the pastorate. There was an enthusiastic gathering in the Tabernacle at which the pastor was warmly commended for his work and his personal character.

NOTICE.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE.—In accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 9th June, 1919.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1919.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese Graduate in Literature, has been a teacher to many Open Officials and Merchants in this Colony for many years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to speak the Chinese language, and is prepared to give a free trial lesson to any student.

He also has a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to Mr. Li Hon Fan, at his office, or direct to No. 137 Wellington Street, first floor, and to Messrs. Ribeiro and Silva, Old Supreme Court, Grandmaster.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

1/1	3/64
Demand	3/5 11/16
0 d/s	3/5 13/16
10 d/s	3/5 15/16
6 m/s	3/7 1/16
1/1 Shanghai	Nom.
1/1 Singapore	151
1/1 India	Nom.
Demand India	Nom.
1/1 San Francisco	82 1/2
1/1 New York	82 1/2
1/1 Java	204 1/2
1/1 Manila	N m.
1/1 France	531
Demand Paris	531 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	3/7 3/4
4 m/s D/P	3/8
4 m/s L/C	3/8 3/4
10 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	3/8 3/4
10 d/s San Francisco	83 3/4
10 d/s New York	83 3/4
1 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	545 1/2
4 m/s France	553 1/2
Demand Germany	82 3/4
Demand New York	82 3/4
1/1 Bombay	Nom.
Demand Bombay	Nom.
1/1 Calcutta	Nom.
Demand Calcutta	Nom.
Demand Manila	170
Demand Singapore	151
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Bangkok	43 1/2
On Batavia	555 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	41.50
Bar Silver, per oz.	—

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100	
1/1000 50 cts sub.	5 1/2 dis
1/10	1 1/2 dis
1/5	3 1/2 dis
C. coins	3 1/2 dis

AIRSHIPS TO SWEEP THE SEAS.

SAFER WAY OF CLEARING MINEFIELDS.

Dr. Macnamara's statement in the House of Commons recently that the work of clearing the northern mined area was such "that fine weather is essential" means more than it appears on the surface.

The Daily Express understands that Navy experts have now succeeded in solving the greatest problem in connection with minesweeping—that is, by airships—and that this method will be used very largely in the work of clearing the 5,000 square miles of mined waters between the Shetlands and the Norwegian coast. There are more than 50,000 mines to be accounted for. Some of them have naturally exploded already by contact with U boats that were trying to thread their way out to the Atlantic. The Navy Mine Clearance Section hopes to be able to recover and render harmless a very high percentage of those that remain.

The use of airships for sweeping up mines has certain obvious advantages, and they would have been employed on the work before but for one great technical difficulty. The minesweeping hawser was so heavy that when it was towed through the water the strain on the frame of the airship was too great. Lighter hawsers, on the other hand, were not strong enough to tear the mines from their anchorage.

The strain of this hawser ordinarily used for minesweeping was about three tons. The one now produced by the naval officers who have been experimenting with the problem has a strain of only eighteen hundredweights.

The great advantage of an airship sweeper is that it cannot be blown up by accident and be blown up itself.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, 1919,

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at No. 74 The Peak

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Also

One Small Grand Piano by "John Broadwood & Sons"

And

1 B.S.A. Match Rifle with accessories

1 1/2-Bore Miniature Rifle by "Greener"

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

On view from Tuesday, the 10th inst

(GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.)

WARNING.

Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd. are informed that a number of second hand boilers of a type similar to those manufactured by themselves but with cast iron headers, are being imported into Japan and China.

Warning is therefore given to intending purchasers that all the headers of genuine safety Babcock & Wilcox Water Tube Boilers are constructed of the best wrought steel and that no boiler constructed with cast iron headers is a genuine safety Babcock & Wilcox Water Tube Boiler.

BABCOCK & WILCOX, LTD.

103 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1919.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPARTMENT.

WHIT MONDAY.

NOTICE.—This Department will be open for all purposes till noon on Monday the 9th June. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely closed on that day.

C. W. BECKWITH, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1919.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHIT MONDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Fire Insurance Offices will be closed for the Transaction of Public Business on Monday, the 9th June, 1919.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1919.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHIT MONDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Marine Insurance Offices will be closed for the Transaction of Public Business on Monday, the 9th June, 1919.

By Order, LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Secretaries.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1919.

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).

NOTICE.—Subscribers to the above Loan are hereby notified that redemption of the Bonds drawn on 15th May (second drawing) will begin on 30th June, 1919.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above Banks and also at the Shanghai office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation.

Any Bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers, namely, 05, 12, 25, 32, 45, 48, 5, 64, 74, 89 and 94, is a drawn Bond.

J. A. AGLEN, Inspector General of Customs.

NOTICE.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, at THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

NOTICE.—Chiu Lin Fong, who has for some time past been employed by us as our Comptroller, has now resigned from that position, and will henceforth possess no authority to act for us in any way. All persons (if any) who have claims against him or ourselves in respect of anything done by him as our Comptroller are requested to notify us of such claims before the 15th day of June next.

Dated this thirty-first day of May 1919.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have been appointed sole agents in Hongkong for the Sale of the "BATTLESHIP" brand of flour manufactured by the MOW SING and FOH SING FLOUR MILLS of WUSIEH and SHANGHAI.

H. SKOTT & CO., Prince's Buildings, 2 Chater Road, Hongkong, 2nd June, 1919.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the above pharmacy at 32, Queen's Road, Central will on 15th June next be transferred to A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., the Hongkong Dispensary, who will take over the stocks, proprietary medicines and prescription books. Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will on and after the date aforesaid be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary.

F. W. STAPLETON, Manager.

Wm. POWELL LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighteenth ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's offices on Tuesday the 17th of June 1919 at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of accounts to the 28th February 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 7th of June to the 17th June both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, H. O. HOLT, Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1919.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVING ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANON, LTD. Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Per one 15th January 1919.

MARTIN'S APOL-STEEL PILLS.

MARTIN'S APOL-STEEL PILLS.

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BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

Specially authorized in China by Presidential Mandate of 1912 November, 1912

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital \$12,579,000.00

Reserve Funds \$ 3,137,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES & SUB-BRANCHES:

(Peking): Haining, Tientsin, (North): Miyun, Chohai, Fuhai, Nianlan, Sianhsia, (Chihli): Tientsin, Paochin, Latai, Tientsin, Sangfang, Shunshih, Tangshan, Taming, Chohai, Weishien, (Manchuria): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Liaoyuan, Hebe: Haining, Tientsin, Harbin, Dally, Antung, Tiching, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suifu, Hailin, Ninguta, Kungchong, Liaoyang, Puyi, Yenchi, Kaipingien (Hupei): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha, (Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanjing, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wushih, Hsuehchow, Tientsin, (South): Tsinkiang, (Shantung): Tsinan, Taichow, Chefoo, Tenghsien, Linshien, (Shensi): Taiyuan, Yusheng, Sinkiang, Tientsin, (Hanan): Kailung, Chowkiak, Hsuehsien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchow, Fochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chanchow, Changchow, Sanchow, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaozhing, Hsuehchow, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchow, Chintchen, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Panglow, Luohow, Tating, Tugui, Luan, (Szechuen): Kweichow, Kweichow, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchow, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Paochow, (Tahar): Kalpan Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Haktiao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

RAMSAY & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF TYPEWRITERS ALWAYS IN STOCK AND OBLIGE YOUR KIND INSPECTION.

WE SPECIALISE IN TYPEWRITER REPAIRS AND REBUILDING. EXECUTED BY EXPERT MECHANICS.

WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO SUPPLY TYPEWRITERS FOR RESIDENTS AND TRAVELLERS. CARBON PAPER, ETC.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

Every 15 min.

Every 15 min.

Every 15 min.

Every 15 min.

Every 15 min.

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BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and

General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK.)

Head Office: 15 bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital 48,000,000.

Reserves 10,000,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Canton, Shanghai, Yunnan, Hanoi, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Haiphong, Fochow, Pondichery.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais.

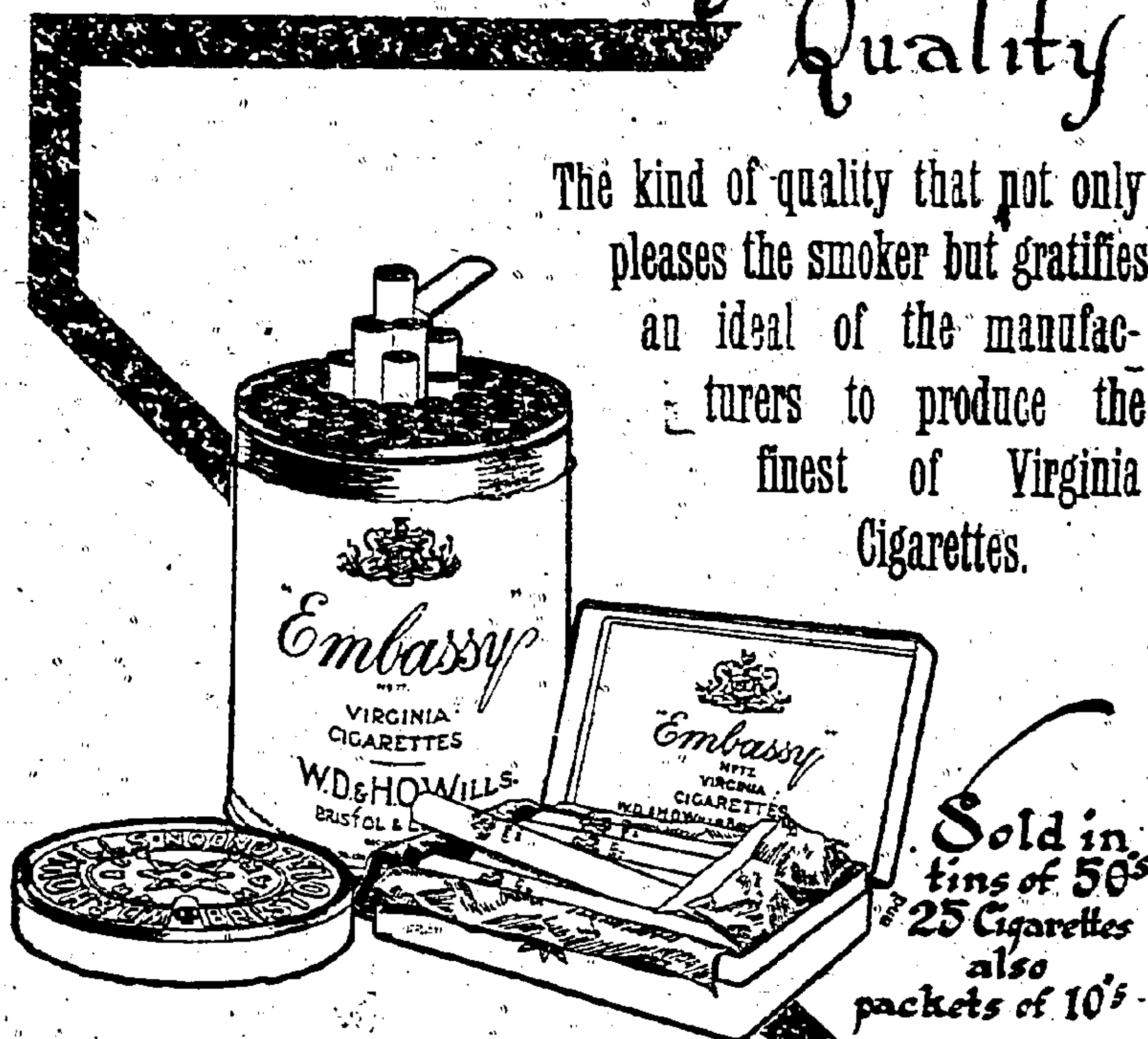
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan &

NOTICES

“Embassy”

Virginia Cigarettes

Finest Quality



The Advertisement is owned by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

PASSENGER ARRIVED.

Per s.s. NANKING.

Anderson W G Lee J C
 Andrews Miss Li Tek Khoi Mrs
 Margaret B Li Tek Khoi
 Anderson Miss M Li Tek Khoi Mrs
 Albritton Mrs P Li Loon Yung
 Au Louis Lum M S
 Akuna C Liu Konk Joo
 Aw Luk Miss Lee Soon Liang
 Barlow J T Liu Mai Chian
 Brown Dr A R Leung Chak
 Brown Mrs A R Sang
 Britto Miss Lu Shou Cheng
 -- Maria C de Low Chin
 Bottomley Mrs Lee Yick Wai
 G Lee Din Loong
 Bottomley Mrs Lin Sim Sang
 ter Albert Lew Yuck Sing
 Cadman H Mackintosh N B
 Chan W G Milne Mrs E M
 Choy Sap Yee Mahony A F
 Miss Mahony Mrs A P
 Choy Sap Tai Mahony Miss R
 Mrs Moon H W
 Cychen Ki Woon Mochizuki K
 Chang Mrs T M Ng Yee Ying
 Chang Tai Ng Ng Ngok Cheong
 Chao Yeh Dong Ng Lin Jong
 Chan Tong Naylor C H
 Cummings Mrs Phillips Miss
 Doris J Elizabeth J
 Chow Sing Poh Tsai-an
 Chin Zuck Suey Poh Shenpen
 Chan Mak Chu Pereira Mrs
 Chan Tse Kao Maria N
 Chang Wai Hien Pilcher J W
 Chang Ean Qian Ling
 Chang Mei Richardson A B
 Chun Wei Shin Rikick J G
 Chow Tung Sung Hoo Miss
 Douglas R P Soo-Hoo Miss
 Dai Ming Ko Pauline
 Fox D A Sung Ching Dong
 Fales Miss Jane Stedman T W
 Feng Tong Mr Soo Lee Ping
 & Mrs Sei Han Rho
 Geo Yau She Po Chun
 Glen Koh Sang Taggart Mr &
 Hallberg A S Mrs J H
 Hawkin S Tang Yuck Ping
 Hensley Carl M Mrs
 Hensley Mrs Teague J R
 Carl M Tam Pao Ng
 Harrison Mrs A Tong J
 Haw Sing Ten Kwang Chin
 Howe Y S Umrigar H C
 Joseph B M Wong Chi Chun
 Jao W S Wong M H
 Joyce Miss Wong Mrs M H
 Margaret Wei Shuk Ming
 Jue Yee Waller Mrs A J
 Jung Leong Woo Dr A W
 Kennedy C D Woo Miss
 King Mrs H I Winnie
 Kohlberg Alfred Wichers J H
 Kin Chow Si Wong Hung Chu
 Koh Yu Ching Wong Wing Tak
 Kang Tui Wong Wing Shue
 Kiang Chue Wong Choy
 Ching Wong Sing
 Kan Sam Miss Woo Min Tan
 Lee Sack Sam Yik Koo Chao

POST OFFICE.

The General Post Office will be open on Monday, 9th June, from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The District Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. with the exception of Kowloon Office which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only.

There will be one delivery from District Offices at noon.

The parcel post service has been resumed with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain and Switzerland. For the present, however, only parcels obviously in the nature of gifts are accepted.

Jewellery and Silverware manufactured in Hongkong or any other British Possession may now be sent by parcel post from Hongkong to the United Kingdom.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

India, Colombo and Straits—Per MISHIMA MARU, 8th June.

Japan—Per ARRATOON APCAR, 9th June.

Japan—Per TOKIWA MARU, 10th June.

U.S.A.—Per VENEZUELA, 11th June.

Leung Lay Young G H
 Lloyd Prof F E Young G H Mrs
 La Porto B H Yu Yi Tung
 Laurie A B Yu Chang Ying
 Lin Mrs W H Zai Shui Shu
 Loong B

Manila—Per FUSHIMI MARU, 11th June.

U.S.A., Canada and Japan—Per PERSIA MARU, 13th June.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 8th June, 9 a.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per TENSIN MARU, 8th June, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 10TH JUNE.

Shanghai N. China & Japan via Kobe—Per MISHIMA MARU, 10th June, 10 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHINHUA, 10th June, 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 10th June, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 10th June, 1 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUZUKI—Per STENTOR, 10th June, Reg. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 9th June, at 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 12TH JUNE.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 12th June, 1 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA CANADA—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 12th June, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, 13TH JUNE.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 13th June, 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, 14TH JUNE.

Shanghai and North China—Per YINGCHOW, 14th June, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, 16TH JUNE.

Swatow, Weiheiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 16th June, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 17TH JUNE.

Saigon and Bangkok—Per LINAN, 17th June, 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 17th June, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 17th June, 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 24TH JUNE.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 24th June, 2 p.m.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG.—Whit Sunday, 8th June, 1919. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Introit: Veni Creator Spiritus. Service: Adams and Merbecke. Hymns: 210, 319, 320, 208 and 551. Matin (11 a.m.) Responses: Festal. Venite: Burrows (12th Morning). Psalms: Pymar (9th evening). Te Deum: Oakley, Turle and Tallis (2nd day). Jubilate: Jones (12th morning). Hymns: 154, 155, 545. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 48, verses 1, 2, 6, 9 and 13 in unison. Hymn 154, verses 1, 4 and 5 in unison. Hymn 155, verse 2 in unison. Hymn 545, verses 1 and 4 in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon.) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Festal. Psalms: Old Melody and Travers (30th evening). Middle Voluntary: Cantilene—Hollins. Magnificat: Smart. Nunc Dimittis: Poland (22nd morning). Hymns: 391, 157, 207, 156. Voluntary: Postlude on the Melody "Urbs Beata"—Foulkes. N.B.—Psalm 104, verses 1, 2, 5, 7, 13, 20, 21, 24, 31, 32 and 34 in unison. Hymn 391, verses 1 and 3 in unison. Hymn 307, verses 1 and 5 in unison. Hymn 156, verses 1 and 3 in unison.

UNION CHURCH, KENNEDY ROAD.—Services for Whit Sunday. Morning 11 a.m. Hymns: 133, 454, 132. Te Deum. Evening 6 p.m. Hymns: 229, 142, 147, 370. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST POINT.—Sunday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

THE GOSPEL HALL.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services.—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday. Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday. Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday. Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday. Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, GLENEALY.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, WANCHAL.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, ARSENAL STREET.—Sunday Evening. Gospel Services 8 p.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, GARDEN ROAD.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:

Continents, from San Francisco. Eadie (2), from New York. Flutwell, from Haiphong. Mauricio Ancheta, from Sanfermandelaunio. Terry, from London. Torih Ahlsand c/o Norwegian Consulate, from Bombay. Valle, from Sydney.

J. K. GIBSON

Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 5, 1919.

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

PROGRAMME

for THREE NIGHTS

TO-NIGHT (Friday), June 6th.

"HANDS UP"

Episode 7: "TOSSED INTO THE TORRENT." Episode 7: "THE FATAL JEWELS"

MISS PHYLLIS FAYE

The best known & youngest Australian Star in Catchy songs & latest fancy dancing

HAROLD LLOYD

"WHY PICK ON ME?"

Sunday Matinee, June, 8th 6 p.m.

THE KIDNAPPED HEIRESS

and KEYSTONE COMEDIES.

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THE CORONET

Will be closed until TUESDAY, when

"SOLD FOR MARRIAGE"

will be screened.

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Operating:—THE HONGKONG HOTEL—The leading Hotel in the Far East.

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The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, representative will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 483, Catering Department. Telephone No. 1675, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

CRAIGLEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

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